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The Bombay Chronicle

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PRICES Greatly Reduced
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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIII No. 272 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1925 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
21 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND	..	11,430
28 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA ..	10,902
5 Dec.	RANPURA ..		16,100
12 „	CHINA ..	NALDERAx ..	15,953
19 „	DEVANHA ..		8,151
26 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
1926			
2 Jan.	RAWALPINDI		16,100
9 „	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,227
16 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
23 „	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
30 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
6 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
13 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
20 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
27 „	RAJPUTANA ..		16,100
6 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
13 „	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
27 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
31 „	CHINA† ..		7,952
3 April	NALDERAx ..	..	15,993
10 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
17 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
24 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
1 May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
8 „	RAJPUTANA ..		16,100
15 „	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,089
22 „	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29 „	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† s.s. China 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London £80, £70, & £60.
1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £56.
2nd Saloon to London £54, and £52,
2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50 and £48
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.
Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the China on the 31st March 1926.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
26th Nov	MADURA ..	8,975
10th Dec.	MARGHA ..	8,278
1926		
14th Jan.	WARFIELD ..	6,060
4th Feb.	GHARINDA* ..	5,306
18th Feb.	GOLCONDA* ..	5,316
18th Mar.	DOMALA ..	8,441
8th April	MARGHA ..	8,278
29th April	DUMANA ..	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD* ..	6,060
10th June	Cargo Steamer ..	

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey, Passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

Early Dec.	SICILIA*	Straits, China, Japan.
22nd Dec.	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with MONGOLIA ..	Straits, China, Japan. Australia.
1926		
19th Jan.	KASHMIR .. connecting at Colombo with CATHAY ..	Straits, China, Japan. Australia

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

18th Nov.	BARPETA ..	Busreh via Karachi and P. Gulf ports.
20th „	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi
21st „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
23rd „	VITA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
25th „	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail-steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard, Road, Fort, Bombay.

EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Iritis, Stye. Watery Eye, Cornea Ulcer, redness etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by ourCocoanut Brand "Lotus Honey"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed, Trial Soucited. Dram Rs. 2-8 2 DramsRs. 4 0 Ask free particulars to—NEW FORMULA Co., B. and C. OFFICE Kandi, Bengal, India.
Tel. "Ulcer," Kandi.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer,	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival,	Departure
'Tamba Maru,	J. Fujisawa	5845	15th Nov.	25th Nov
Tokushima Maru	S. Kuba	5976	1st Dec.	15th Dec.
x Penang Maru,	K. Ishii	5214	15th Dec.	20th Dec.
*Wakasa Maru	T. Habaki	6083	16th Dec.	26th Dec
*Sado Maru	T. Sonoyama	5898	29th Dec.	12th Jan.

x Proceeds to Karachi.

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	200	140	100
Hongkong ..	475	320	215	145
Shanghai ..	530	354	240	160
Kobe ..	600	400	255	170

For particulars please apply to—

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3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

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FOR

1926

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AGENTS WANTED in unrepresented districts.

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THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid upto 30-6-25	30,80,306
Reserve Fund	25,60,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar	Jullundur	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Ambalia City	Jammu	Peshawar City
Ambalia Cant.	Jhelum City	Peshawar Cant
Bombay	Karachi	Patiala
Cawnpore	Kasur	Quetta
Calcutta	Lahore City	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Jhang (Maghiana).	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Simla
Grjranwalla	Meerut City	Simagar
Gojra	London Agents:	
Hafizabad	THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.	

AMERICAN AGENTS:—

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

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Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserved Fund	83,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seattle
Buenos Aires	London	San Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Samarang
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	P-king	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau.
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHID,
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Hornby Road, Bombay
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BANKING.

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BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,900,000
Reserved Fund	£ 300,000
Reserved Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G. Deputy Chairman,
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
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Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCHES: Calcutta & Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK. LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
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Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000 LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

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Residency Road, Hyderabad, (DECCAN.)

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary,
285/10, Bowbazar, Street CALCUTTA.
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BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1297.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00 000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00 000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur and Amreli.

DIRECTORS:
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Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shamlaprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B. (Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda).
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Subha, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Sar Suba Baroda State).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS:

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividend and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charge particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed a 3 per cent. per annum

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

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that

There is a great deal of misapprehension about Physiognomy, Palmistry and Astrology.

But

This is every-day practical result

that

The events predicted by

The Fepresentative

in his short stay

in Bombay

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Are found very correct of the past, present and future to amazing accuracy in every event.

Charges Suitable all pockets.

Bureaucratic tactics, Mahatma Gandhi's affair, Mumtaz Muddle, Deshabandhu Das, Gwalior Maharaja's Longevity, Hindenburg Presidentship, recent Japan, American earthquakes—all these events predicted years before turned very exact.

Consult:—

2nd floor

SHILOTRI BANK BUILDING

Tamarind Lane, Bombay

12 to 5

Room: 111, Watson Hotel, Bombay.

8 to 10 a. m.

8 to 10 p. m

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3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

SCHOOL LEAVING EXAMINATION BOARD.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that at a MEETING to be held shortly The School Leaving Examination Board will proceed to make appointments to Examinerships at the School Leaving Examination to be held during the month of April, 1926 when they will be glad to consider an applications that may have been received by the Board not later than Monday, the 7th December, 1925.

The form prescribed for such applications will be had from the Office of the Secretary, School Leaving Examination Board, on application.

Applications should be addressed to the School Leaving Examination Board, the University, Bombay.

Canvassing, direct or indirect will disqualify an applicant for the appointment of Examiner.

C24449

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

1. SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Assistant Manager at the Company's Office up to 12 noon on Saturday, 12th December, 1925, for

H (a) Supply of materials for Uniform Clothing.

H (b) Supply of complete Uniforms.

H (c) Sewing Contract. (Materials being supplied by the Company).

2. Tender Forms and Schedules can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, Tramway Building, Post-Fort, Bombay No. 1, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

3. Envelopes containing Tenders are to be endorsed "CLOTHING CONTRACT" and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200 in cash, which must be enclosed in a separate envelope addressed to the Chief Accounts Officer, The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company Limited, Tramway Building, Post-Fort, Bombay No 1. Deposits will be returned to bona fide Tenderers after the Contract has been awarded.

C. N. MOBERLY, M.Inst., C.E.,
General Manager.

Bombay, November 18th, 1925.

C24463

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY CO.

WANTED.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the appointment of a Junior Indian Assistant Engineer on the Temporary Staff.

Applicants must be qualified Civil Engineers of a recognised Engineering College.

Preference will be given to those who have had some practical experience on Railway Works.

The appointment will be subject to termination at one month's notice on either side.

Salary on first appointment will be Rs 300 to Rs. 400 according to qualifications age, experience, etc.

Applications, accompanied by a statement giving full particulars of qualifications, age and experience, together with copies of any testimonials to be addressed to "THE CHIEF ENGINEER, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Church-Gate Bombay," and should reach his office on or before the 15th December 1925.

J. E. JACKSON,
Agent.

Bombay, 12th November, 1925.

C24442

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

LOST ALLOTMENT LETTER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ALLOTMENT LETTER No. 5439 in respect of 20 ordinary shares Nos. 342985 to 343004 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, standing in the name of Bai ROKIA SULTAN daughter of Haji Mohamed Dehdashty has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their registered office, Tramway Building, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Allotment Letter will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated 16th November, 1925.

R2182

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

KING EDWARD VII MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, PAREL.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a HOSPITAL SECRETARY for the King Edward VII. Memorial Hospital. The pay of the post will be Rs. 300—25—500, and free unfurnished quarters will be provided, when ready. Persons having experience in Hospital management *only* need apply. The appointment will be, in the first instance, probationary for a period of one year. Applications with not more than three recent testimonials should be sent in before the 21st November, 1925.

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA,
Dean.

C24466

NOTIFICATION.

BOMBAY MOTOR VEHICLES RULES, 1913.

No. 7767 M.V. of 1925.

THE GOVERNOR-IN-COUNCIL is pleased further to amend the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1915, as under:—

(1) Rule 20 (2) of the said Rules shall be amended as follows:—

Add at the end to proviso 1 (c) the words "save as hereinafter provided."

In proviso 2 insert after the words "elastic material" the words "and does not draw a trailer or draws a trailer which is so constructed and by partial super-imposition attached to the heavy motor car that at all times the weight upon the rear axle of the heavy motor car shall exceed the weight upon the axle of the trailer and which trailer has not more than two wheels in contact with the ground, such wheels being fitted with pneumatic tyres or with tyres made of a soft or elastic material."

(2). In rule 37 (ii) of the said rules, for the words "a trailer" substitute the words "any trailer not conforming to the requirements laid down in the second proviso to rule 20 (2.)"

Add at the end of rule 37 (iii) after the words "twelve tons" the words "save in the case of a heavy motor vehicle with a trailer conforming to the requirements laid down in the second proviso to rule 20 (2) when the sum of such registered axle weights shall not exceed 16 tons."

The above draft of the notification is published for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that any objections or suggestions with regard to the said draft that may be received in writing by the undersigned or by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department before the 31-12-1925 will be duly considered.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 16th Nov. 1925.

C24464

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3006 of 1925.
SHORT CAUSE.

ALIMAHOMED MANJI AND COMPANY, a firm, of Merchants, carrying on business at Chukla Street in Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

NOMANBHOY MULLA ABDUL LABHOY POONAWALA, of Bombay, Borah inhabitant, carrying on business at Nagdevi Street. ..... Defendant.

To,

The Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed this suit to recover from you Rs. 2,128-6-6 interest and costs. The 8th day of December, 1925, at 11.15 a.m. is fixed for the hearing and final disposal of the suit when you are required to appear in person or by Advocate instructed by an Attorney of the High Court. In default of appearance on the said day the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

(N.B.—Writ of Summons issued by the Court under its seal on 12th October, 1925.)

Dated this 6th day of November, 1925.

PAYNE & CO.,
Attorneys for the Plaintiffs.

C24407

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 136 of 1921.

PARSHRAM PANDURANG MAHAJAN and (2) DHONDU VISHNU SAVLE, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

LINGAYA SAYANA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum. ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 22nd day of January, 1923, it was inter alia ordered that defendant do pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 2,938-5-6 for debt and Interest and the cost Rs. 1,298-8-0 and further simple interest on the amount of the said Judgment at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of the decree until payment.

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 29th day of January, 1925, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by Public Auction all the right, title and interest of Venkat Swami L. Jaya, the son and legal representative of the deceased defendant in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say:—

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground belonging to the Bombay Improvement Trust being plot No. 23, situate at Dadar Matunga Estate, admeasuring 627½ square yards (being a portion of large piece of land, admeasuring 1255 square yards) bearing New Survey No. 1255, 1256 together with the Messuage tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under F Ward No. 6671-6680 and Street Nos. 238-247 all which premises are situate at Dadar in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on the East by Plot No. 22, on the North-West by a 60 feet Road, on the North-East, by a twenty-six feet Road and on the South-West by Plot No. 21.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land of Bombay Improvement Trust, admeasuring 1096 square yards being plot Nos. 6 and 7 of the Road of Lalbag Estate, bearing New Survey No. 2567 and 269 together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under F Ward Nos. 544(2) and (3) and Street Nos. 7a and 7b, all which premises are situate at Parel in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on the East by 80 feet Road, on the North by plot No. 8, belonging to Fakir Mahomed Hussein on the South-East by 20 feet Road and on the South by the plot No. 5 belonging to Gulam Hussein.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on the dates and at the hours undermentioned the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of Sale put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Venkat Swami L. Jaya, the son and legal representative of the deceased defendant in the lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs, costs of previous and this execution interest and Sheriff's poundage.

The property firstly described will be sold on the premises at Dadar Matunga Estate on THURSDAY, the 17th day of December, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) and the property secondly described will be sold on the premises situate at Parel on FRIDAY, the 18th day of December, 1925, at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.)

The following is a list of the rights, charges, and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable:—

1. Jehangir Ardeshir Limboowalla and Ardeshir Burjorji Limboowalla, who are in possession of the firstly described property claim Rs. 40,000 for Principal and Rs. 3,572-8-0 for the balance of interest upto 12th May, 1925, and further interest at 8 per cent. per annum and insurance and other charges under deed of mortgage, dated 12th December, 1923, made between Lingaya Sayana and Manekji Rustomji Patel and deed of Transfer of mortgage, dated 28th June, 1923, between the said Manekji Rustomji Patel and Ardeshir Burjorji Limboowalla and Jehangir Ardeshir Limboowalla.

2. The said Ardeshir Burjorji Limboowalla and Bachubai, widow and administratrix of Kaikhushru Burjorji Limboowalla claim Rs. 52,000 and Rs. 13,906 for interest upto 27th April, 1925, and further interest at 9 per cent. per annum under a deed of transfer of mortgage, dated 11th May 1921, in their favour in respect of the property secondly described and,

3. The said Ardeshir Burjorji Limboowalla and Bachubai, widow, and administratrix of Kaikhosru B. Limboowalla have further secured the said sum of Rs. 52,000 and interest at 9 per cent. per annum by a deed of mortgage, dated 29th April, 1922, from Lingaya Sayana in their favour in respect of first mentioned property.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Venkat Swami L. Jaya to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the same Venkat Swami L. Jaya have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiffs have not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of each lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 13th day of November, 1925.

H. MACNAGHTEN,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. VACHHA & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

24464

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIFTH SESSIONS of 1925 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay at the Court House, on FRIDAY, the 20th November, 1925, at eleven O'Clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppression, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territodies which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas, and all murders crimes or offences had done or committed by any of our native Indian subjects within the Dominions and the territories of the Shah of Persia to which the provisions of the Persian Order in Council 1889 are applicable.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated this 21st day of October, 1925.

H. MACNAGHTEN.
Sheriff of Bombay.

24317

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHAVAKSHA JAMSEDJI CABINETMAKER and Bai SOONABAI, widow and administratrix of the estate and effects of Rustomji Jamsedji Cabinetmaker have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. Mahomed Ibrahim Champa (Nagori).

All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office in "Yusuf Building" Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate lying and being at Arthur Road without the Fort of Bombay together with the buildings, structures and buffalo Stables and Sheds, standing thereon in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four thousand two hundred and seventy (4270) square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue with other land under Old No 552, New No. 14 108, Old Survey No 225 and New Survey No. 1/2415 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by a footpath and beyond that by Arthur Road, on or towards the West by the line of the B. B. and C. I. Railway on or towards the North by the property of the Porcupine Company Limited and on or towards the South by the property of the Vendors which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes with other land under E Ward Nos. 4483, 4495, 4496 (1) and (2)4497, Street No. 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132 and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

Dated this 17th day of November, 1925.

JHAVERI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

C24465

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 5328 of 1922.

VISHNU NARHAR LANKE & Another. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

BALKRISHNA DHONDU PATALE & Other. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 28th day of January, 1924, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of December, 1925, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Batty land or ground situate at Village Kesnund in the Registration Distric of Poona, and Sub-Registration District of Taluka Haveli, containing by admeasurement of acres 4 and 15 Gunthas being the Akar Rs. 10 and bearing Collector Survey No 146 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the East by land bearing Survey No. 148 on the South by land, bearing Survey No. 145 on the West by land bearing Survey No. 144 and on the North by land bearing Survey No. 146.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Batty Land or ground, situate at Village Kesnund in the Registration District of Poona and Sub-registration District of Taluka Haveli, containing by admeasurement 9 acres and 15 Gunthas bearing Akar Rs. 10 and bearing Collector's Survey No. 146 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the East by land bearing Survey No. 148 on the South by land bearing Survey No. 146, on the West by the land bearing Survey No. 144 and on the North by land bearing Survey No. 147.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Batty Land or ground, situate at village Kesnund in the Registration District of Poona and Sub-registration District of Taluka Haveli, containing by admeasurement 11 acres being of Akar Rs. 7-5-4 and bearing Collector's Survey No 147 and bounded as follows that is to say, on the East by land bearing Survey No. 148, on the South by land bearing Survey No. 146, on the West by land belonging to Bapu Gavde and on the North by land bearing Survey Nos. 161, 162 and 163.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. N. C. DALAL AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 10th day of August, 1925.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.

C24431

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that Mr. KASTOORCHAND GOOLABCHAND GANDHY, retired from our client's firm of Messrs. Balubhai Chimanlal and Co. in March, 1922, and that our said clients have continued to carry on business under the said name and have undertaken to pay all the debts and liabilities thereof. The said Mr. KASTOORCHAND GULABCHAND has nothing to do with the said firm and its dealings debts and outstandings.

Dated this 16th day of November, 1925.

AMIN & DESAI.
Attorneys for Messrs. Balubhai Chimanlal and Co.

C24462

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Public on behalf of our client Mr. ABDUL HUSSEIN TYEBALLY BENGALEE that our client is the Sole Proprietor and owner of the business in Oil Paints, etc., which he has hitherto been carrying on at No. 287, Shaikh Memon Street, in the name and firm of Tyebally Farzullabhai Bengalee and of moveable and immoveable properties standing in his name in Bombay Kapadwanj and elsewhere and that his son Salehbhai Abdul Hussein Bengalee has no share interest connection or concern whatsoever in our client's said business or in his said firm or in the moveable and immoveable properties of our said client at Bombay, Kapadwanj and elsewhere. The Public are hereby informed that our client's said son Salehbhai Abdul Hussein Bengalee has no authority to carry on the said business or to recover its outstandings or rents and profits of the said immoveable properties or to deal with the Public in our client's name or in the name of our client's said firm or to pledge the credit of our client or his said firm and the Public are further warned against dealing with our client's said son Salehbhai Abdul Hussein Bengalee in the name of our client or his said firm, and if notwithstanding this any one were to do so he will do so at his risk and peril and our client will not be in any way responsible or liable for such dealings.

Dated 17th day of November, 1925.

MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & CO.,
Attorneys for Abdul Hussein Tyebally Bengalee.

C24469

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 4149 OF 1924.

GOOLAM HUSAIN MOLOOBHAI and another. ..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

HAJI ESSA HAJI HAROON. Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 16th day of July, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of December, 1925, at the hour of Five O'Clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land, situate on the Mahableshwar Hills Registration Sub-District Wai, District Satara, containing by admeasurement four Acres and fourteen Gunthas be the same little more or less and described particularly denoted as No. 82 in a certain map or plan of the said Mahableshwar Hills deposited in the office of the Collector of Satara known as Clifton Cottage for the term of twenty-one years from the nineteenth day of February One thousand nine hundred and eighteen at the yearly rent of Rupees forty-three and annas eight and subject to the covenants and conditions of the Indenture of Lease, dated the 27th day of March, 1918, with messuage Buildings standing thereon and bounded, on the East by Public Road, on the West by Revision Survey No. 210, on the North Revision Survey No. 60 Clifton House property and on the South by Revision Survey No. 63 Gongarry property.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. LITTLE & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at the Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 13th day of October, 1925.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.

C24369

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 4148 of 1923.

N. H. MOOS. ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

ELMAN L. HINMAN. ..... Defendant.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Under O. 21. Rule 46 of the C. P. Code a warrant of attachment has been issued on the 30th September, 1925, attaching the moneys in the hands of the Comptier National De Escompte De Paris and standing on Defendant's name.

Bombay, 17th Nov., 1925.

RUSTOMJI & GINWALLA,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

C24467

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 18th November, 1925, at 9-30 a.m., the materials for removal of the following Buildings:—

Building Street No. 741-751; Case No. 2; Doongri Street.

Building (tiled shed); Case No. 100; Bhoiwada Cross Road.

Building Street No. 14-18; Case No. 98; Naigaum Cross Road and Vincent Road.

MENESSE & CO.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.

NOTICE.

The Superintendent Ammunition Factory will receive offers in writing by Regt. post in sealed covers with a deposit of twenty-five per cent. on or before WEDNESDAY, 9th December, 1925, for approximately 1500 Gunpowder available for sale. For samples apply to

NESSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.,
Govt. Auctioneers,
94, Main Street, Camp, POONA.

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TAKE ADVANTAGE OF

SPECIAL CONCESSIONRATES

IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

ON and from 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements are as under:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.
Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
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CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.——, Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Two AGRICULTURIST EXPERT for an Independent State. Apply with two annas Ticket to the MANAGER, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, DELHI.
A R2152

WANTED—A GOAN MANAGER for Hotel. Applicant should have good experience of hotel management and should be of strictly sober habits, honest and reliable. Good knowledge of English essential. Apply stating age, qualifications, and salary required to C. F. BRAGANZA, Braganza & Sons Hotel, LAHORE.
A R2176

WANTED—RESPECTABLE and INFLUENTIAL GENTLEMEN to represent as Life Chief Agents for The East and West Insurance Company, Ltd., for unrepresented districts. For terms etc., apply to THE SECRETARIES, at 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED—CANDIDATES, searching employment. Apply with one anna stamp. EMPLOYMENT SECURIN AGENCY, Ambala. (European management).
A R2071

WANTED for Ahmedabad, an Experienced MATRICULATED, thoroughly honest Household Gujarati Clerk, knowing accounts. Having good handwriting and type-writing knowing preferred. Apply with all testimonials with minimum salary wanted to Box No. 1088, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2178

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A LADY GRADUATE, Hindu preferred, as a whole-time tutoress for coaching three young ladies up to the Matric standard. Pay from Rs. 100—Rs. 150 per month. Boarding and lodging free. Apply with copies of testimonials to Messrs. GOPALSHAH NATHUMALL, Cotton Factory, Chichawatni (Dt. Montgomery), Punjab.
A R2169

WANTED—WANTED—WANTED—Immediately reliable and influential TRAVELLING and SUB-AGENTS on pay or on good Commission to sell in retail or in whole the wool, silk and cotton cloths, and other Ludhiana Manufactured stuff Viz., (Hosiery, Bunyan, Sahris ,Tapas, Babu Caps, Sweaters, Muflars, and etc., etc.) for big cities of India and overseas. Apply sharp for terms to the undermentioned firm. Personal or cash security is essential. Messrs. RAMLAL BHALLA & SONS, Merchants, Ludhiana, (Punjab).
A R2179

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—Upper and lower FLATS of Premises at 77, Motlibai Street. Apply SAMEDBHAI AHMEDBHAI MISRI, 146, Nagdevi Street, Bombay.
C R2186

TO BE LET.—Well Ventilated and Commodious BLOCKS for 5, 4, 3 rooms open on all sides on Good Locality in Gordhan Building No. 2, near West-End Cinema. Apply:—GORDHANDAS, Sir Mangaldas House, Lamington Road.
C2163

PERSONAL.

GRATEFUL THANKS to LEMON CREAM from Popular Pharmacy, Grant Road for curing my unbearable headache, brain fag and sleeplessness. Ganpatrao.
P R2172

PROFESSION.

MISCARRIAGE PREVENTION PILLS, Rs. 3 per pill. Guaranteed cure for venereal diseases. Safest easy delivery Remedy Rs. five. Apply Box No. 1084, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
P R2170

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand speed classes and all other commercial subjects. Excellent results every year. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand and Typewriting, join immediately the POPULAR SHORT HAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, above Bhagirathi Stores, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. Managing Proprietor B. B. Rele, B.A., LL.B., late Manager and Instructor of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution. Concession to the poor and the unemployed.
M

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelops.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

FOR SALE, Payne maker's Two Feeder Quad demy PRINTING MACHINE in running condition. Apply Post Box 3076, Bombay.
K R2175

ICE MACHINES.—B. M. KATPITIA Post Box 759, Bombay, supplies Simple and Reliable Ice MACHINES with latest improvements.
K R2180

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

TYPEWRITERS:—We offer New Fox Standard Typewriters, list price Rs 450, for Rs. 290 Net. Unique opportunit to secure a highgrade typewriter with many exclusive features at such a low price. Call or write for demonstration. Corona latest Improved Model Rs. 195, Corona Four (Four-bank Standard Keyboard) Rs. 225, Remington Portable Rs. 234, Factory Rebuilt Remington 10 and 11 and Olivers 9 and 11 at exceptionally low prices. Second-hand Typewriters from Rs. 80 and upwards. Repairs to All Makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 24, Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay.
N W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—New Yost No. 20, Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75. Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200, Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible, Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125. Rem. Portable, Rs. 145; Corona, Improved, New, 195. Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 21228.
N WS

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

LOOK HERE:—Renowned ILKAL SARRIES, colour guaranteed. Particulars in catalogue. SHRI MAHALUXMI SILK SARRI MANUFACTORY, ILKAL. Distt. Bijapur, M. S. M. Rly.
T R1585

PURE HIMALAYAN HONEY, white and yellow in 2 lb. tins at Rs. 2/8 and 2/4. Thin Shelled Walnuts 10 and 5 pound basket. Rs. 4 and 2/4. Free delivery by Post. HONEY HOUSE, Chamba.
F R2053

HEALTH FOOD—Just received a Fresh Lot of KELLOGG'S SANITORIUM FOOD All valuable for changing the Intestinal Flora. Kelloggs Bran Rs. 1/12, Bran Biscuit 1/12; Lacto Dextrine Rs. 5/8; Malted nuts Rs. 2/12; Meltose (Veg Sugar) 4/8; Meltose (Honey) Rs. 2/12; Protose (Vegetable Meat) 1lb. Rs. 2/8; ½lb. Rs. 1/8; Paralax (for Constipation) Rs. 6/8. Send for Health and Strength Catalogue cost 8 Ans. (Postage extra) MADON'S HEALTH DEPOT, 249, Hornby Road, Fort.
T R2183

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A LIFE ASSURANCE POLICY No. 10414 of the Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd., Calcutta, on the life of Shriniwas Swamirao Deshpande Huzur, Deputy Collector, Bijapur, is LOST or MISLAID. If found by any body it should be returned within 15 days to the Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd., (Calcutta), 94, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise the Society will issue a new policy in which event the above policy will be cancelled and any one dealing with the same will do so at his own risk.
PB 24470

FINANCIAL.

A PARSEE GENTLEMAN of many years experience in Mercantile and Manufacturing line of his own is desirous of entering into any mercantile or manufacturing line which pays at least 10 per cent. monthly net profit on the capital invested. Can invest about Rupees fifty thousand or more even if necessary. Experts with full particulars of their line, previous experience etc. Apply to Box No. 1089, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." Those applications in which full and detailed particulars as above mentioned be not given, will not receive any attention.
R R2184

DISTRIBUTED GRATIS and POST FREE
BOYHOOD'S PERILS AND MANHOOD'S CURSE.

An invaluable guide and companion for the young and the old, man and woman, married and unmarried, to attain health pleasures of youth and long life. Must be read and re-read by everybody. BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS, BHAGALPUR.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Coy., Solicitors, Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on SUNDAY, the 22nd instant at 2 p. m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at "Rati Lodge" Winter Road, Malabar Hill, the household furniture rich cut glassware, etc., lying in the bungalow, comprising very valuable carved blackwood furniture with gold brocade lining English Louis the XIV furniture with velvet lining, a large English clock by "McCabe" strikes quarter, half and three-quarter and chimes under glass case, one sweet-toned rosewood grand piano by "Knake" a first rate full-sized slate Billiard table by "John Roberts" with balls, cues, lamps etc., complete, very valuable old china vases and curiosities, old English pictures and oleographs, one "Godrej" iron safe with stand, one set of Encylopedia Britannica, gun sexonal book cases, almyrahs, single and double bedsteads, one gas water boiler, teepoys, rich English velvet. Persian and Indian carpets, also English leather furniture such as sofas, chairs, coaches, etc., etc.

One 10/12 H. P.—4-seater—4 cylinder—"Citroen" touring car in good order.
One 12/15 H. P.—5-seater—4 cylinder—"Citroen" Landaulette motor car in very good order.
One 30/40 H. P.—2-seater—"Hudson"—4 cylinder—motor car with Dicky Seat the back.
One 15/20 H. P.—"Siddeley Deasy" Landaulette with silent Knight engine in good condition.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the bank—
6 Cases Paper files.
30 Anvils.
3 cases Copper rivets and iron screws.
1 case Stocks and dies.
By order of the Underwriters.
2 Lavatory Wash basins.
By order of the concern:—
5 Glass door cupboards.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Official Liquidator of Messrs. Simpson Firth and Coy, Ltd., (in liquidation.).

1 Remington typewriter.
1 Typewriter table.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 secondhand rubber tyred brougham.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

By order of the mortgagee Mohmedally Tayabjee Begri and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Sekh Osman Sekh Chand.

1 "Daimler" Laudaulet motor car 4 cylinder

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT RIPON ROAD, BYCULLA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, attorneys for Dwarkadas Laljee Saraya and his wife Devkabai the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Chandrasen Dwarkadas and pursuant to the power of sale given in the mortgage deed dated the 4th March 1920, Messrs. BENNETT AND COY., will on TUESDAY, the 15th proximo sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece of land of the Foras terure containing by admeasurement 208 square yards and registered by the Collector under old No. 198 New No. 13719 old Survey No. 280 and New Survey No. 1/3540 together with the building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 4017(1) and Street No. 204 all which premises are situate at Byculla Tank Pakhdy in the old Race Course on the Eastern Side of Ripon Road and on the Western Side of Madanpura or Mahomedan Street and are bounded on the East by the Madanpura Street on the west by the Ripon Road on the North by the property of Sukhiabai Mulla Adamji and on the South by the property of Nowrosji Edulji Mahimwalla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply of Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal Attorneys for the mortgagees or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT JACKERIA MUSJID STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusjee Dinshaw and Co., attorneys for Messrs. Noormahomed Abdulla and others the executors of the estate of the late Haji Currim Mahomed, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 18th proximo, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the building materials lying thereon situate at Jakeria Musjid Street admeasuring 273 square yards assessed by Municipality formerly under No. 120 and now under B Ward No. 2670 and Street Nos. 457-459 and Cadastral Survey No. 1418, Mandvi Division and bounded on East by Sweepers passage on West by Jackeria Musjid Street, on North by property of Haji Ibrahim Karim Mahomed and on South by property of the Purchaser.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusjee Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors or to the undersigned.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR BUYING SECOND-HAND FRENCH AND ENGLISH MOTOR CARS.

AUCTION SALE OF SECOND-HAND MOTOR CARS.

Under instructions from Messrs. French Motor Car Co., Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises of French Motor Car Co., Ltd., at New Queen's Road, the following:—

Two 16 and 30 H.P. 4 cylinder "Sun Beam."
One 16 H.P. 4 cylinder "Siddeley Deasy."
Two 13 and 9 H.P. 4 cylinder "Mors."
One 10-12 H.P. 4 cylinder "De Dion" (Landau).
One 10 H.P. 4 cylinder "Clement Bayard."
Two 10 and 14 H.P. 4 cylinder "Minerva."
One 10 H.P. 4 cylinder "F. N."
Two 12 and 15 H.P. 4 cylinder "Berliet."
One 16 H.P. 4 cylinder "Bianchi."
One 15-20 H.P. 4 cylinder "De Dion."
Two 15 H.P. 4 cylinder "Itala."
One 20 H.P. 4 cylinder "Wolseley."
One 16 H.P. 4 cylinder "Dixie Flyer."
One 19 H.P. 4 cylinder "Studebaker."

The above cars can be seen at Messrs. French Motor Car Co., Ltd.'s Garage at New Queen's Road during business hours.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

DIVINE HELP in BOMBAY

Try it To-day and see effects immediately.

Be glad that some supernatural power is ready, in your house. It is a very strong invisible power and you can carry it in your pocket ring or pocket. By its control all divine powers unite in you to fulfil your acts and wishes.

I have thousands of testimonials and certificates with me testifying to thousands of persons who have benefitted by its use. This charm (Talisman) can not be prepared at any time but it is prepared only when the sun comes at its original place (Burj Hamal or Mesh Rashi) when during a short time it is prepared at the cost of great trouble and sacrifice. The charm has many excellent properties and effects.

For example:—

(1) By keeping it with you, in a very short time you will see that you acquire profits and get much more and if in service you will get more power and higher promotions.
(2) By keeping this Charm no one can continue to be poor but he must rise.
(3) If shop-keepers keep it in their Cash boxes they will find nine in one on the very day, i.e.,—they will find an increase in the cash on the very day.
(4) By its possession men without business will get good chances for service etc.
(5) Just as an iron bar shelters the big building offices etc. against the electric storms and thunders, this Charm saves one against many diseases i.e Plague, Cholera, consumption, convulsions and sudden deaths, difficulties, misfortunes and miseries.
(6) Man or woman will easily and quickly unite into marriages by its possession.
(7) This Talisman will help to pass in all sorts of examinations.
(8) In races and in lotteries there is nothing equal to it.
(9) You will get great honour in courts and durbars.
(10) You will gain great and certain victories over your enemies.

In short this Charm is a Divine Gift in every effort and in every action.

You must have heard this Charm is a thing of ancient times; and is now revised at the risk of one's life and arranged according to the principles of present astrology.

We have got in many excellent certificates; only a trial once will convince you of the results.

Price—One Charm for three months Re. 1/-
" —One Charm for six months Rs. 2/.
" —Special Charm for one year Rs. 5/.

V. P.—Charge from one to 24 charms Annas four only.

It is always widely sold in Bombay and in whole India and we guarantee that we are sole manufacturers of this Charm. This Charm is a gift from a prophet of Persia, and since 12 years we are supplying this Charm to the public.

N.B.—The cause of selling this most highly beneficial and invaluable object at such a low price is only to do good to the public both rich and poor for the sole object of doing divine good in this critical time.

Professor S. M. JAFFRI,
C/o. JAFRI DISPENSARY,
Girgaum Back Road, Near Prathna Samaj
BOMBAY.
VISIT TIME:—8 to 12 a.m. and 4 to 7-30 p.m. (S.T.)

AMUSEMENTS

THE **Price She Paid** .. ..

Starring
ALMA REUBENS FRANK MAYO
AN ABSORBING PICTURE OF
SACRIFICIAL MARRIAGE
"THE GOOFY AGE"
featuring GLEN TRYON
PATHE GAZETTE
TIME:—6, 8, & 10 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

ONE MORE WEEK! ONE MORE WEEK!!
At Public Request.
The Gorgeous-Splendour Film
SWAPNA SUNDARI
OR
THE BRAHMIN'S DREAM
PRUDUCED BY KRISHNA FILMS CO. BOMBAY.
Will be Screened
AT
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE,
New Charney Road.
Moderate Rates and Usual Time

IMPERIAL
Presents
TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK
KOHINOOR'S THRILLING PHOTO-PLAY
VEER-BALA
DAILY FOUR SHOWS:
at 5, 7, 9 & 11 P.M.
EXTRA SHOWS
On Saturday and Sunday at 3 P.M.

GLOBE CINEMA SANDHURST ROAD.
It's a Pathe Serial
15 Episodes 31 reels
Ruth Roland
Serial Queen and author in
"Adventures of Ruth"
There are thirteen keys and thirteen adventures,
There is a Peacock Fan of rare value and beauty.
Thrills and dash! a serial smash,
This serial will be completed in 3 Successive Weeks.
1st Week 14th November
5 Episodes 11 Reel,
2nd Week 21st November
5 Episodes 10 Reels.
3rd Week 28th November
5 Episodes 10 Reels,

KATNI LIME
USE
DUNNE'S KATNI LIME
THE BEST AVAILABLE ON THE MARKET
for
Building, Whitewashing, etc,. etc.
FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS AND PRICE APPLY TO
T. C. DUNNE.
PROPRIETOR,
Katni Lime Works,
KATNI.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Nov. 17.

A drop of 30 to 13 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. At the opening the market was steady, but later declined on some long liquidation. Liverpool has been reported 1 to 7 points up.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 16th instant as under:—"Evening up before Bureau report."

Since that last two or three days the American markets show very little variation in prices and it seems they they will remain at about their present level until the publication of the next Grvernnment report which will be out in America on the coming Saturday.

The local market on the other hand displays rather a steadier tone now a-days, mainly owing to the fact that the paucity of arrivals at present due to recent rains throughout the cotton growing districts checks the free movement of the crop, and this tends to sustain the market for the time being, but with the promise of a very good crop here as well, there seems to us roam for a material decline as soon as arrivals show a really good increase. We, therefore, continue to favour sales in strong markets, especially in Broach and Oomra March contracts.

In sympathy with lower advices reported in New York futures the Marwadi Bazar opened Rs. 3 lower with Broach April/May at Rs. 388 and steadily improved to Rs. 392 and closed at the same rate. Commission Houses and Shroffs were buyers whilst Bazar operators were moderate sellers. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 392 and going up by a rupee declined to Rs. 391. Commission Houses were sellers whilst Shroffs were moderate buyers, and the market closed at Rs. 391½.

Oomra January opened at Rs. 369½ and declined to Rs. 369 on selling by Shroffs. At this level Brokers, Commission Houses and one Japanese firm bought freely causing prices to advance to Rs. 372½ and the market closed at the same rate. Oomra March opened at Rs. 367½ and closed steady at Rs. 371 on buying by Japanese Houses and Shroffs. Bengal January and March were quoted Rs. 322½ and Rs. 325 respectively. Brokers and Commission Houses were moderate buyers for Bengal.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday with a fairly good demand from Exporters for nice C.P. cotton.

COTTON.

Cotton Green Closing Quotations, 6 p.m.

Bombay, Nov. 17.

Fully Good Broach April/May	391½
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	322½
Fully Good Bengal March	325
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	372½
Fine Oomra March	371

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 17.

M. G. Bengal and S. Punjab Fine 342, F. Good 327, Good 317.

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Nov. 17.

Fully Good Broach April/May	392
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	322
Fully Good Bengal March	324
Fine Oomra Dec./Jan.	372
Fine Oomra March	370

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Nov. 17.

	Ready.	December.
Bengal Superline M.G.	.....	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	340	332
Bengal F.G.M.G.	330	320
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	340	.....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.M.G.	330	.....
Punjab-Americans M.G.	.....	426
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G.	360	397
Nagpur Fine M.G.	360	397
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	.....	590
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	350	590
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Amraoti Fine M.G.	330	382
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	330	382
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Khandesh Fine M.G.	.....	375
Khandesh F.G.M.G.	310	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	420	410
Broach Fine M.G.	410	.....
Muthia Fine M.G.	.....	375
Muthia F.G.M.G.	.....	350
Dharwar S.G.	380/400	.....
Coompta M.G.	390	.....
Westerns M.G.	360/370	.....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M.G.	380	.....
Cambodia M.G.	420/430	.....

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 17.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce into for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 16th November, 1925:—

Cotton	5060 Bales.
Wheat	5897 Cwts.
Linseed	1917 ,,
Rape, etc.	235 ,,
Gingellyseed	4484 ,,
Poppyseed	115 ,,
Groundnuts	10952 ,,
Castorseed	2331 ,,
Rice	3346 ,,
Myrabollams	133 ,,
Cottonseed	4762 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	2504 ,,
Juwar	625 ,,
Masur	101 ,,
Barley	119 ,,
Bajri	814 ,,
Coal	528 Tons.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	To-day	Since 1st September, This year	Last year
Khandesh	2,149	27,028	3,435
Central India	66	15,164	263
Barsi and Nagar	841	5,123	3,362
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	818	534
Berar	574	10,635	7,032
Central Provinces	1.0	2,556	2,195
Total Oomras	3,596	61,323	16,871
Dholera	53	16,216	1,375
N.-W. Provinces	744	33,3 0	9 481
Rajputana	3 3	4 910	371
Sind-Punjab	289	16,111	12,223
Broach	..	1	962
Coompta & Dharwar	..	11,897	5,572
Westerns-Northerns	..	5,344	4,822
Cocoanada	..	1,449	891
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	..	6,341	3,664
Persian	..	1,041	623
American	..	138	1,263
Egyptian and African	1	21,276	16,075
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	..	12	3,278
Total	5,066	1,79,389	77,848

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed bales.	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 12th Nov. This year.	Last year
Europe	92	71,582	31,617
Japan & China	1,401	62,516	1,19,841
Coast Ports	100	4,084	5 334
Upcountry by Rail.	-	2,025	3,513
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	-	10 285	13,578
Total	1 541	1,50,657	1,73,053

COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 16.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 7,000 Bales.

Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 200 Bales.

Total Day's Sales of East Indian nil.

Mid. Americans Spot.—Universal standard 10.79 fair demand.

Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 20.60

New York 11 a.m.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

January	19.84
March	19.98
May	19.67

New York Noon Call—

January	19.95
March	20.11
May	19.81

New Orleans 10 a.m.

January	19.75
March	19.47

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 16.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

December	10.43+.06
January	10.50+.10
March	10.57+.11
May	10.55+.08
July	10.48+.08
October	10.25+.05

EGYPTIANS.

Liverpool, Nov. 16.

January	18.45+.35
March	18.40+.30

EGYPTIAN COTTON. CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 16.

November	19.05+.33
December	18.70+.30
January	18.40+.30
February	18.40+.30
March	18.40+.30
April	18.40+.30
May	18.45+.30
June	18.45+.30
July	18.50+.30
August	18.50+.30
September	18.50+.30
October	18.60+.30
November	18.70+.30

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 16.

COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS G.O.C. LIVERPOOL:—

November	10.47+.15
December	10.49+.12
January	10.47+.07
February	10.45+.06
March	10.51+.05
April	10.49+.04
May	10.51+.04
June	10.43+.02
July	10.41+.01
August	10.33—.01
September	10.28+.01
October	10.20
November	10.16 ,, unchanged.

Tone:—Quiet but steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 16.

Scinde Good	7.85
Scinde Fully Good	8.25
Scinde Fine	8.65
Bengal Good	7.95
Bengal Fully Good	8.35
Bengal Fine	8.75
Oomra Good	8.55
Oomra Fully Good	8.95
Oomra Fine	9.35
Broach Good	9.05
Broach Fully Good	9.45
Broach Fine	9.85

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 16.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 88,000.
Day's Exports to Greeat Britain 56,000
Day's Exports to Continent 103,000.

FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—

January	19.77—.23
March	19.90—.25
May	19.60—.30
July	19.15—.13
Spot Cotton at New York	21.00—.15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	20.03—.27

FUTURES AT NEW ORLEANS:—

January	19.64—.26
March	19.42—.22

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 18 1/4
Demand Bills 4.84.37.
Silver Commercial Bars—
Foreign Mined 68 5/8.

CLOSING PRICES. AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Nov. 16.

FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—

January	19.77—.23
March	19.90—.25
May	19.60—.20
July	19.15—.13

COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS G.O.C. LIVERPOOL:—

Liverpool, Nov. 16.

January	10.47+.07
March	10.51+.05
March	10.51+.04
July	10.41+.01

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, Nov. 14.

	Bales.
Total in sight all growths)	7,582,000
Egyptian Visible supply	334,000
East Indian Visible supply	106,000
American Visible Supply	4,591,000
Other Visible supply	341,000
Total Sales	41,000
East Indian Sales	700
East Indian Stock	21,000
East Indian Forwarded	2,600
East Indian Imports	2,000
American Afloat	284,000
East Indian Afloat	3,000
Total Afloat	333,000
Total Actual Exports	1,000
Total Forwarded consumers	70,000
Total Imports	83,000
Total Stock	599,000
Actual Weekly sales	40,620

NEW YORK:—

Week's Receipts of cotton at U.S. Ports	347,000
Week's Exports to Great Britain	60,000
Week's Exports to France and Continent	114,000
Week's Exports to Japan	32,000
Stock of cotton at U.S. Ports	1,400,000
Stock of cotton at Interior Ports	1,638,000

SEEDS.

London, Nov. 16.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) £13½ N/D sellers. £17 3/16 J/F paid.

Argentine new crop cheaper quiet trade.

Cottonseed Bombay £7 3/4 N/D sellers.

Castorseed Bombay £18 7/8 N/D paid paid sellers.

paid sellers rather easier.

Linseed Bombay £21 1/8 N/D nominal.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton £20 1/2 N/D sellers.

Rapeseed, Toria, per ton £20 7/8 N/D Hamburg sellers.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat per ton £20 3/8 N/D unquoted.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore per ton £20 1/8 N/D nominal.

Tone of rapeseed:—Higher prices asked little trade.

Yellow Cawnpore £23½ N/D

LINSEED.

London. Nov. 16.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags £20 Nov/Dec. sellers.

£19 1/8 Apl/May sellers.

Tone—Poor demand prices lower..

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net 1p Apl/May buyers.

Raw Linseed Months 36 1 1/2 Dec done.

Raw Linseed buyers, etc. 35 10 1/2 Jan/Apri Done and buyers.

RUBBER.

London. Nov. 16.

Para Up River Fine, Spot 46 D/J nominal.

Tone: Firm.

Plantation First Latex Crepe. Spot 53 Nov. value.

Ribbed Smoked Sheets 54 Nov paid value.

Tone:—Very firm irregular on American buying orders followed by bear covering closing quieter business large.

JAVA SUGAR.

London. Nov. 16.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta 15 Jan/March sellers.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta 14/4½ July/Sept. sellers.

Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay 15/2½ Jan/March sellers.

Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi 13/3½ Jan/March sellers.

Tone:—Firm, quiet.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Nov. 17.

Ready prices have improved by about an anna in yesterday's closing price-levels. Forward prices also record a rise of about half a pence per cwt. The market has on the whole has ruled steady.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR:—

Ready Rs. 15/2 per cwt.
Shipment Nov-Dec. Sh. 14/8½ per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Jan-March Sh. 14/7½ per cwt. F.B.H.

NEW CROP JAVA SUGAR:—

Shipment July-Sept. Sh. 14/6 per cwt.

CHEMICALS.

Bombay, Nov. 13.

Quotations:—	Rs.	a.	p.
Soda Caustic	18	8	0
Soda Sulphide	10	8	0
Soda Hydrosulphide	0	11	3
Soda Bichromate	30	0	0
Salt Aniline	0	9	0
Salt Antimony	0	8	6
Salt Epsom	4	2	0
Salt Glauber	4	8	0
Potash Chlorate	0	4	3
Potash Bichromate	33	8	0
Chloride Magnesium	5	8	0
Chloride Zinc	20	8	0
Acid Acetic	0	0	7 3
Acid Oxalic	22	0	0
Sago Flour	12	12	0
Farina	15	8	0
Dextrine	20	0	0
Copper Sulphate	22	0	0
Alumina Sulphate	7	8	0
Litharge	38	8	0
Alum of Chrome	16	0	0
Bleaching Powder	12	8	0

Tone and remarks: Farina has commenced to rapidly decline in value. Sago flour is also very quiet. Litharge, Epsom Salt, Brown Sugar Lead, Bleaching and Zinc Chloride, all are without any animation. Dextrine changed hands at Rs. 19 per cwt. Home offer kept firm at £21-10-0 per ton. Magnesium Chloride, Acetic-acid, and Soda Caustic are in small demand from upcountry. Market however is very quiet.

SHARES.

London. Nov. 16.

Hongkong Bank	£130½
Chartered Bank	£19 3/4
National Bank	£ 40½
P. and O. Bank	£ 9 5/9
Eastern Bank	£6

SHARE MARKET.

Bombay Nov. 17.

Mill shares remained unchanged.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotation Rs	a.
Bank of India	50	3	66	8
Baroda	50	4	73	4
Central Co-operative	50	7 3/8	50	
Central	25	1½	22	2
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	77	
Imperial	500	40	1442	8
Imperial Contributory	3125	10	367	8
Union	7½	..	2	14

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE				
Bundi	10	..	7	14
Central India Mining	10	4-8y	32	8
Indian Cement O.	350	..	28	0
Katni Cement O.	100	..	30	
Katni Cement D.	40	..	97	8
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	1	14
Shivrajpure	10	8—0	52	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	815
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	140
Central Provinces	100	7½ p.c.	107 8
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	83 8 —
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	78
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	78
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	71
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	69 8
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	74
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	76
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	86 8
Sind itLaght	100	6 p.c.	152
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	625 4 +D
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	69

STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	101	4
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	205	
Scindia Steam	30		6	13

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	80	8
Andhra Valley O.	1,000		477	8
Andhra Valley P.	1000	..	796	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	93	12
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.c.	58	4
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	828	12
Tata HydroElec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	880	
Karachi Electricity	100	6	74	
Surat Electricity	100	..	57	8
Tata Power O.	1,000	..	307	8
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	480	

PRESS COMPANIES.				
Akbar	500	..	475	
Fort	475	..	200	
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	90-35	975	
Indian Cotton	125	20	220	
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	210	xD
New Berar	500	80	840	
New East India	1,000	..	2500	
New Mofussil P.	400	40	610	
New P'ince of Wales	500	61	800	
Volkart U. P.	500	40	630	+D

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	101	4
Belapur Co. Ltd.	75	..	7	
B. Burma T. Corporation Old.	125	7-8	385	
B Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	96	4
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	12	
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	40	
British Burma Petroleum	100		5	6
Indo-Burma Petroleum.	100		170	
Jost Engineering	50	7-8	75	+ D
Mckenzie	100	30 p.c.	300	
New Union Flour Mills	100	..	30	
Port Canning	1,000	50	620	
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100	..	45	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	..	86	
Tata Iron Pref.	100	..	21	
Tata Iron Defd.	30	..	38	2
Tata Iron and Steel Co. O.	75	..	10	8
Thacker	50	..	150	
Telephone	50	1	16	

INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India Life	50	22-8	500	
Jupiter	15	..	4	4
New India	25	1-0	11	8
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	760	
Vulcan	10	..	2	

MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	362—8	
Alliance	100	..	40	
Apollo	50	..	6	4
Assur Virjee	100	..	4	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	858	
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	315	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5	
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	50	305	
Bombay Industrial	100	..	11	
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70	
Bradbury	250	10	335	
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	200	
Broach Fine Counts	250	..	20	
Century	100	20	387	8
Central India O.	100	16	445	
Centrl India P.	500	5 p.c.	395	
Ceylon	100	..	45	
Colaba Land & Mill	100	7-8	98	12
Coorla	100	7	140	
Crescent	100	6	191	4
Currimbhoy	250	..	310	
David	500	..	350	
Dawn	250	40	570	
Diamond O.	100	..	11	
E. D. Sassoon United O.	10	..	0—13—6	
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	15y	230	
Edward Sassoon	200	..	112	8
Elphinstone O.	100	..	21	
Emperor Edward	500	..	275	
Fazulbhoy	250	25	825	
Finlay	100	20	127	8
Framjee Pwetit	1000	..	550	
Globe	100	..	42	8
Gokak	100	7	105	
Gold Mohur	100	..	14	
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1060	
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	10	187	8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	200	88	
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	375	
Indian Woollen	50	..	2	
Jamshed O.	250	..	70	
Kastoorchand	500	..	70	
Khandesh	1,000	200	2300	
Kiratau Makanjee	100	6	80	
Kilachand	25	..	3	12
Kohinoor	500	..	900	
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	4675	+D
Madhorao Scindia	100	..	20	
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	..	92	8
Madras United	250	15	425	
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	100	2225	
Mathradas	100	..	90	
Meyer Sassoon	500	..	95	
Moraricee Goculdas	1,000	60	1175	
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	130	
Mysore	50	5	110	
New City of Bombay	100	10	215	
New Great Eastern	200	10y	262	8
Osmanshahi (100)	75	..	75	
Pearl	250	12	430	
Pheonix	100	15	410	
Planet	100	..	10	
Premier	100	..	44	06
Sassoon Cotton	100	..	20	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	460	
Sholapur	1,000	1200	5900	
Simplex	250	..	125	
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	50	
Standard	500	100	1175	
Swadeshi	100	18	440	
Swan	100	50	160	
Tata Mill O.	500	..	60	
Vishnu Cotton O	500	90	1700	
Vishnu P.	500	35	525	
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	560	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Bombay, Nov. 17.

Ahmedabad	—	—	—	—	363-12x
Bombay Cotton	..	..	..	..	315
Bombay Dyeing	..	806-4	808-12	805	805
Century	..	386-4	388-12	386-4	387-8
Central India	..	..	..	..	445
Colaba Land	..	..	..	..	98-12
Orescent	..	..	..	..	191-4
Edward Sassoon	..	..	..	..	112-8
Fazulbhoy	..	826-4	830	823-12	825
Finlay	..	..	..	..	127-8
Globe	..	..	..	..	42-8
Gokak	..	..	..	..	105
Indian Bleaching	..	..	..	..	187-8
Indore Malwa	..	371-4	377-8	371-4	375
Kohinoor	..	..	..	..	870-12
Madhowjee	..	..	—	—	95
Mathuradas	..	..	..	..	90
Meyer Sassoon	..	..	..	..	95
Mysore	..	..	..	..	110
New Great	..	262-8	263-12	261-4	262-8
Pabaney	..	..	..	..	230
Pearl	..	..	426-4	431-4	426-4 4*0
Phoenix	..	..	..	..	410
Simplex	..	..	125	127-8	125 125
Swadeshi	..	..	..	..	440
Swan Mills	..	..	..	..	160
Tata Mill	..	..	..	..	60

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock	..	..	..	..	101-4
Bombay Steam Tram Co., Ord	..	..	..	..	90 93-12
Bundi Cement	..	..	..	..	714
Indian Cement	..	..	..	..	28
Central India Mining	..	..	..	..	32-8
Katni Cement Ord.	..	..	..	..	30
Shivrajpur	..	..	..	..	52
Tata Hydro	..	835	835	828-12	828-12
Tata Iron & Steel, Ord.	..	—	—	—	10-8
Tata Iron & Steel, Def.					37-8

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 17.

Jute:—Albion 460, Alliance 530, Anglo-India 400, Auckland 232xd., Baranagore 460, Bally 185, Belvedere 440, Budge-Budge 422, Caledonian 520, Chapdani 185, Clive 35/8, Craig 5/2, Cheviot 233, Dalhousie 353, Delta 440, Empire 47/8, Fort Gloster 800xd., Fort Willian 320, Gondalpara 830, Gourepore 720, Hukumchand 10/4, Hooghly 67, Howrah 35/8, Kamarhatty 552, Kankanarrah 454, Kelvin 765, Kinnison 940xd., Lansdowne 254 xd., Lawrence 585xd., Lothian 347, Naihati 427xd., New Central 520, Northbrook 50xd., Orient 174, Presidency 7/6, Reliance 58 xd., Standard 387xd., Union 565xd., Waverly 7/2.

Hessian:—21/1.

Jute:—128/4.

Cotton:—Dunbar 176, Kesharram Cotton, 3/12.

Miscellaneous:—Imperial Bank 1435, Imperial Conty. 360.

Remarks:—The market is strong owing to little improvement in Hessians. Dunbar is expected to rise.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

INDIAN WEEKLY STATISTICS.

RECEIPTS

17th Nov. 1925

Week ending 7th Nov.

	1925 Bales.	1924 Bales.
Calcutta	224	370
Bombay	24493	8565
Karachi,	16884	3455
Madras	1131	Nil
Rangoon	..	..
Tuticorin	Nil	..
Total	42732	12390

EXPORTS

Week ending 7th Nov.

	1925 Bales	1924 Bales
Calcutta	1501	..
Bombay	10916	11241
Karachi	291	952
Madras	2642	Nil
Rangoon	..	1434
Tuticorin	..	119
Total	15250	..

RECEIPTS

1st Sept. to 7th Nov.

	1925	1924
Calcutta	2686	4087
Bombay	112656	57758
Karachi	41319	4845
Madras	30593	207
Rangoon	..	..
Tuticorin	9359	11
Total	196613	66908

EXPORTS

1st Sept. to 7th Nov.

	1925	1924
Calcutta	7375	..
Bombay	118715	138354
Karachi	34479	13148
Madras	23038	3226
Rangoon	2010	1742
Tuticorian	..	16740
Total	185617	—

RECEIPTS into BOMBAY from KARACHI

week ending 16th Nov.		1st Sept. to 16th Nov.	
1925	1924	1925	1924
298	963	3167	7773

EXPORTS from KARACHI

week ending 9th Nov.

	1925	1924
United Kingdom	Nil	405
Continent	465	1502
China	Nil	Nil
Japan	Nil	Nil
Bombay	255	567
U. S. A.	Nil	Nil
Total	720	2474

1st Sept. to 9th Nov.

	1925	1924
United Kingdom	1794	907
Continent	31333	12946
China	Nil	Nil
Japan	226	Nil
Bombay	2099	7279
U. S. A.	1100	Nil
Total	37452	21132

BOMBAY BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS.

17th November 1925
1925-26 1924-25 Diference

	Bales	Bales	Bales
RECEIPTS 13th Nov. to 16th Nov.	22393	9219	+13174
RECEIPTS 1st Sept. to 16th Nov.	179389	77848	+101541
SHIPMENTS 13th Nov. to 16th Nov.			
United Kingdom	1355	9	+1346
Continent	3948	1594	+2354
China, Japan and Coast Ports	16177	10116	+6061
Total	21480	11719	+9761
SHIPMENTS 1st Sept. to 16th Nov.			
United Kingdom	7388	3081	+4307
Continent	69212	30139	+39073
China	9632	3100	+6532
Japan	68801	126057	—57256
Coast Ports	4089	5334	—1245
U. S. A.	50	—	+50
Total	159172	167711	—8539
Afloat in harbour Europe.	2692	440	+2252
,, China, Japan and Coast Ports	2650	300	+2350

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED.

	Week ending 6th Nov. 1925	1st Sept. to 6th Nov.
	Bales.	Bales
Madras	1795	60047*
Bombay	10140	33158
Sind	4877	8109
Bengal	Nil	657
U. P.	13098	36468
Punjab	25,100	70321
C. P.	1,209	1680*
Berar	3,853	4643*
+N.W. Provinces	29	236*
+Ajmer-Merwara	821	1471*
Total	60913	216790

* Adjusted
+ to 30th Oct, 1925.

CONSUMPTION OF INDIAN COTTON IN INDIA.

(In bales of 400 lbs.)

	1st Sept. to 31st Aug. 1924-25.	1923-24.
Bombay Island	986,938	762,608
Rest of India	1,187,361	1,083,713
Total	2,174,299	1,846,621

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London. Nov. 16.

Cardiff to Bombay 12/6.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

THURSDAY, Nov. 19.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar's lecture "Problem before us" at the Young Men's Hindu Association's rooms, 6-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, Nov. 20.

The Passengers' Day, Public Meeting, Marwadi Vidyalaya, Mr. Lalji Naranji presiding, 6 p.m.

Youth Week Celebrations: Opening Day: Public lecture by Mr. M. R. Jayakar, on "The Revolt of the Young," Dr. Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad presiding; Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Fort, 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

The P. & O. S.S. "Ranpura" with the English mails of November 5 due at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, Nov. 21.

The S.S. "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Youth Week Celebrations: Sports Tournament, Wilson College Gym., Chowpatty, 3 p.m.

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
Nov. 18 (Wed.)	6h. 47m.	6h. 1m
Nov. 19 (Thu.)	6h. 48m.	6h. 0m.
Nov. 20 (Fri.)	6h. 48m.	6h. 0m.
Nov. 21 (Sat.)	6h. 49m.	6h. 0m.
Nov. 22 (Sun.)	6h. 49m	6h. 0m.
Nov. 23 (Mon.)	6h. 50m	6h. 0m.

PHADKE'S EXHIBITION.

Phadke's Art Exhibition has now been shifted near West-End Cinema, New Charni Road.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Ranchi" with the mails from Bombay of the 7th instant arrived at Port Said at 10 p.m. on the 15th instant and left there at 7 a.m. the following day.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

A General Meeting of the Society will be held to-day (Wednesday), at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Wednesday) the at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House, 223, Girgaum Back Road.

PROF. PARASURAM'S CIRCUS,

The well-known Grand Lion Circus of Prof. Parasuram is due to arrive in Bombay shortly. It is about six years since Prof. Parasuram was last in Bombay and during this period he has been touring in distant parts of the world. The public of Bombay is sure to extend a hearty welcome to the circus.

ELECTION TO PORT TRUST.

Mr. Mathuradas Vissanji Khimji is a candidate for election to the Port Trust from the Cotton panel of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, in place of Sir Purshottamdas Thakordas, who has taken six months' leave of absence.

BLACKSTONE OIL ENGINES

ARE

INDIA'S FAVOURITE

AND

HAVE NO EQUAL

200 ENGINES ALWAYS IN STOCK

MARSHALL SONS & Co., (India) Ltd.

Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

SAVE YOUR INCOME-TAX
by CONSULTING
PAREKH & Co.
INCORPORATED CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANTS.
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super-Tax Experts.
F. Baria Building, Pydhoni BOMBAY

CASE AGAINST MULLAJI SAHEB.

ADJOURNED FOR A FORTNIGHT.

The rule of Habeas Corpus taken out by Ismailji Abdulalli calling upon the Mullaji Saheb, the Head Priest of the Borah community, to produce the petitioner's three daughters in Court came on for further hearing before the Hon. Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah at the High Court on Tuesday.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Counsel for the petitioner, asked for fortnight's adjournment as the negotiations for a settlement were still going on.

His Lordship accordingly adjourned the hearing till 30th instant.

SIR IBRAHIM COMMERCE SCHOLARSHIP.

Commerce students in the Presidency will be pleased to learn that there is a Scholarship available for them from next year, known as the Sir Ibrahim Rahimatullah Commerce Scholarship. In the year 1918 when Sir Ibrahim Rahimatullah was appointed one of the Members of the Executive Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, his friends and admirers decided to celebrate the occasion by giving an entertainment. A meeting was called on 25th April 1918 and funds were collected. Later on it was suggested that a better way of marking the occasion would be to have an oil painting of Sir Ibrahim hung up in the Corporation Hall of the Bombay Municipality. This suggestion was approved and the painting was executed by Mr. V. R. Pandit of Bombay.

While this was going on, the members of the Corporation decided to present an oil painting of Sir Ibrahim to the Corporation in appreciation of his valuable services to the City of Bombay and they offered to purchase the oil painting executed for the entertainment Committee. The offer was accepted and the painting was handed over to the members of the Municipal Corporation.

The entertainment Committee then decided to found a Scholarship that would commemorate the occasion and at the same time help the cause of education. Sir Ibrahim himself being a merchant and taking keen interest in trade and commerce, it was considered appropriate to award the Scholarship to Commerce students. The University of Bombay having undertaken to select students and award the scholarship out of the interest of the fund, which amounts to Government Promisory Notes of the face value of Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 480. The same has been handed over to the University. The Scholarship amounting to Rs. 324 per annum is biennial and tenable for two years.

ASSOCIATION CUP DRAW.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

The following is the draw for the first round of the competition proper for the Association Cup: matches to be played on 28th inst:—South Bank versus Stockton, Durham City versus Ashington, Blyth Spartans versus Hartlepools United, Rochdale versus West Stanley, Carlisle United versus Chilton Colliery, Hordern Athletic versus Darlington, New Brighton versus Barrow, Oldham Athletic versus Lytham, Tranmere versus Crewe, Southport versus Mold, Accrington versus Wrexham, Wigan versus Nelson, Walsall versus Grimsby, Wosksap versus Coventry, Halifax versus Ratherham, Boston versus Mansfield, Wath Athletic versus Chesterfield, Doncaster versus Barnsley, Worcester versus Kettering. Bradford versus Lincoln. Leyton versus St. Albans, Clapton Orient versus Norwich, Brentford versus Redhill or Barnet, Charlton versus Windsor and Eton, Gillingham versus Southall, London Caledonians versus Ilford Luton versus Folkestone, Brighton and Hove versus Watford, North Fleet versus Queens Park Rangers, Chatham versus Sittingbourne or Sheppey United, Southend versus Dulwich, Aberdare versus Bristol Rovers, Weymouth versus Newport Torquay versus Reading, Bournemouth versus Merthyr, Farnham United Breweries versus Swindon, Exeter versus Swansea.

45 Clubs have been exempted until the third round.—Reuter's Special.

RACING NUMEROLOGY.

A Standard Book of the SCIENCE OF NUMBERS applied to Horse Racing. Workable in any part of the World, having no connection with TIME, COLOUR or SOUND. Knowledge of ASTROLOGY not required. Fluke chances available besides Favourites. Can find ONE or TWO Horses in EACH RACE. Price Rs. 10. Apply to:—The Author, RACING NUMEROLOGY, Post Box No. 997, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 17.

S S Aungban, Taylor, Rangoon.
S S Ozarda, Hansford, Moulmein.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 18.

S S Marie Marsk, Lavensky Marmagoa.
S S Barpeta, Denne, Busreh.

LOADING.

Nov. 17.

Steamer Tamba Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Wolhandel for Antwerp.
Steamer Mundra for Karachi.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

TUESDAY, November 17.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Cl. Macwheiter (s) 5351, Fiji Islands, 26/11 J F and Co.
2 Kaisar-i-Hind (s) 5989 London 21/11. M M and Co.
4 Wartenfels, 3766, K'chi, N.F., L Edward Ltd.
6 Margha (s) 5091 tons, K'chi 23.11, M M and Co.
7 Karagola, 3647, Durban 25/11, M M & Co.
8 Tamba Maru, 3553, Japan 25/11, N Y Kaisha.
8 Tottori Maru (s) 3,700 tons, Japan, 12/11 Agent N Y Kaisha.
10 & 11 Vinstra (s) 2932 tons, Colombo 19/11 Graham T Co.
11 City of Nagpur (s) 6289 tons, K W and Co.
12 Mundra, 4461, Karachi N F M M & Co.
15 Sicilia, 4172, Japan, N F M M & Co.
17 Lahore, 3143, Karachi, 20/11, N F M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Gerania (s) 3,313 Karachi 10/11 L. Triestino.
2 Homestead, 4122, Colombo, 12/11, Volkart Bros.
4 Vasna (s) 2043 Busra 13/11 M M and Co.
4 Varsova, 1957, Busreh, 20/11, M M & Co
6 Hamburg Maru, 3159, Kobe, 24/11, O S Kaisha.
7 Hatkhola, 4,318 tons, N.F., N.F., M M and Co.
8 Crewe Hall (s) 2,691 tons, Karachi, N.F., Agent J F and Co.
9 Nurjehan (s) 2379, Rangoon 12/11 T M and Co.
15 Barpeta (s) 1817, P. Gulf, 19/11, M M and Co.
15 Bamora 1876, Persian Gulf N F M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C/R Hildenfels (s) 3794 tons, Antwerp, 15/11, L Edwards Ltd.
F Gazana (s) 3,191 tons, Calcutta, 14/11, M M & Co.
H Cuncolim 106 Goa, 12/11, J Jeevan and Co.
K Jalapakka (s) 2630 tons N.F N.F. S S N Co.
L/M Devanha (s) 4758 tons, N.F. N.F. M M and Co.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

BALLOTING IN BOMBAY.

Balloting for the three non-Mahomedan and two Mahomedan seats of the Bombay Presidency on the Council of State is going on before the Collector of Bombay, and it is expected the result will be declared on Monday.

Out of the six non-Mahomedan candidates namely the Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna and Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Mr. Ratansey Dharamsey Morarji, Prof V. G. Kale, Rao Bahadur G K Chitale and Mr. Hari Sitaram Dixit, the first three seem to lead the way.

For the two Mahomedan seats, one of which has been allotted to Sind and the other to the rest of the Bombay Presidency, there are three candidates, namely, Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffar (a sitting member), the Thakor of Amod and Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan. It is believed that the first two have the greatest chance of being elected.

"THE PROBLEM BEFORE US."

MR. JAYAKAR'S LECTURE.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar will give a public lecture on "The Problem Before Us" tomorrow (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. in the hall of the Young Men's Hindu Association, Girgaum Back Road. Mr. Joseph Baptista will preside.

QUOTATIONS—LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).

Bombay, Nov. 17.

		Rs. a. p.
Khadi.		
Textile	Per lb.	1 1 0
Century	,,	1 0 0
Jacob	,,	1 0 0
E. D. Sassoon	,,	1 0 0
Elphinstone	,,	1 0 0
Bombay Cotton	,,	0 14 6
Jamshed	,,	0 14 0
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 Inch.:—		
Standard	Per lb.	1 3 9
Century	,,	1 3 6
Hindustan	,,	1 4 6
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 4 9
Phoenix	,,	1 3 9
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1 3 9
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1 3 0
Kaliamardan	,,	1 3 9
Daud Sahib	,,	1 3 0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5903		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 4 0
Hindustan	,,	1 4 0
David Mill	,,	1 3 9
Apollo	,,	1 3 9
E. D. Sassoon	,,	1 2 0
Long Cloth x Quality:—		
Kohinoor Mill	,,	1 3 6
Swan Finlay	,,	1 3 6
Gold Mohur	,,	1 2 3
Long Cloth Satin Calendar 34-42 inch.		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	1 3 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 3 0
Century (Bugle)	,,	1 2 6
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	1 2 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	1 2 6
Sakuntala	,,	1 2 6
Sundari Brand	,,	1 2 3
Dhooties 7, 8 9 Yards.		
Spring (balance)	Per lb.	1 6 0
Jacob E. D.	,,	1 3 0
Century	,,	1 5 0
Dhooties 10 Yards.		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 5 0
Century	,,	1 4 6
Jacob E. D.	,,	1 2 0
1386 Tata	,,	3 11 0
Check Grey Drill x lb. 5		
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	5 8 0
Jamshed	,,	5 8 0
Century	,,	5 10 0
Pearl Pabaney £5	,,	5 12 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	5 12 0
Bleached Check:		
Kasturchand Mill	,,	0 10 0
Bombay United	,,	6 4 0
Black Check.		
5506 Sholapur	,,	13 12 0
Textile Mill £3½	,,	5 6 6
Gabrun No. 5124:—		
Hindustan	,,	10 2 0
Salita:—		
Century	Per lb.	1 3 6
Textile	,,	1 3 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 3 6
Striped Sadis Yards 12		
777 Kohinoor	Per Piece	3 0 0
777 Crescent	,,	2 15 0
Dukdi Yards 12-13-14—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 7 0
Great	,,	1 6 0
Phoenix	,,	1 6 0
Kohinoor	,,	1 6 0
Chadar Kori Calender.—		
Hindustan	Per Piece	1 3 6
David	,,	1 3 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Nov. 17.

		Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	½		62 8 0
Copper, German	1		62 8 0
Copper, German	1¼		62 8 0
Copper, American	1½		62 10 0
Copper American	1¾		62 10 0
Copper, American	2		62 10 0
Japanese Copper Bars			61 8 0
Panchteka joint			26 12 0
Copper, English Bars			61 0 0
Brass Bars			40 8 0
Pat Klai			74 0 0
Lead Country			26 4 0
Koger Brass, Metal ½ to 1			56 0 0
,, ,, 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2			56 0 0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2			62 8 0
French Copper ½ to 2			62 8 0
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1¼			62 10 0
English Copper ½ to 2			62 8 0

NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC QUOTATIONS.

(From Cotton Telegraphic Information Service.)
Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
January. 17th November 1925.

Market.	Closing rate on previous day.	Opening rate.	Closing rate.	Differences.
NEW YORK	19.77	19.68 —09	--	--
LIVERPOOL	10.47	10.45 —2	10.39	—8

Seeri Rs. 391-8-0 Khandi Rs. 392.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 17.

E. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/3.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 5/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 5/32
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 13/32.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/6 7/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 880.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 945.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 930.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 116.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 112.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 159 1/2.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 208½.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156¾.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 273¼
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols. 4.84-3/4.
London—Paris Frcs. 120.65.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.10.
London—Brussels Frcs 107.00.
London—Rome Liras 120.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.35.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange was a steady Market.

London, Nov. 16.

Tele Transfers 1/6 3/16 steady.
Bar Gold £4-4-11½ steady.
Bar Silver Spot 31 15/16 dull.

London. Nov. 16.

Rentes 3 per cent 46 1/4.
Bar Silver (Spot) 31 15/16.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 13/16.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Absence of support China sold. Closed dull.
Interest day to day loans 3 1/8.
Interest 7 days market loans 3 1/8.
Discount. Bank of Egnland rate 4 per cent since 1/10/25.
Bars sold £60,000.
Sovereigns for export to Singapore £41,,000.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 17.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/6 5/32
Bank Demand	1/6 3/16
Dec. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 7/16
Fcs. Demand	880
American Dollars	273½
Hongkong Dollars	159 1/2
Shanghai	208 1/2
Japan	111
Singapore	156¾

Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Nov. 16.

Stockholm	18.17
Christiania	21.83
Amsterdam	12.04
Switzerland	25.14

The Bombay Mails of 3-10 were delivered in London on 16/11.

New York, Nov. 16.

Demand Bills 4.84.37

London, Nov. 16.

Exchange on London in Paris 120.62.
Exchange on Londons in Germany not received.
Exchange on London in Italy 120.60.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Nov. 16.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 3 15/16.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4½.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4½
Discount Fine Trade 6 m/st 4 3/4.
Rentes 5 per rcent 14 3/4.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Nov. 17.

3 Months 3-15/16 per cent.
6 Months 4-1/8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 per cent.
Money Call 1½ per cent.
1 month 2 per cent.
3 months 3½ per cent.
6 months 4½ per cent.
Tone of Money Market: Unchanged.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 per cent.

BULLION.

Bombay, Nov. 17.

Sovereigns Ready Rs. 13/4/9.
Sovereigns Forward Rs. 13/5/0.
National Bank Bar Gold 21/6/9.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/3/0.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/3/0.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/3/6.
Bar silver ready Rs. 71/13/0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 71/11/0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 71/4/0

London, Nov. 16.

Bar gold ready s. 84-11½.
Silver ready d. 31-15.
Silver forward d. 31-13.
TONE OF SILVER:—
Dull. America and China sold. Buyers scrace. Market has rather a declining tendency.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 17.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 68/10.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 86/8.
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95/10.
5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 95/14.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 99/13.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 99/12.
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/7.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs 100/11.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/11.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 103/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Free Tax) due 1931 Rs. 104/8.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105/4.
6½ per cent. B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 109.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 75
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101/14
4 per cent. Rs. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 75
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100/8
Tone of Market:—Steady.

GOLD

Bombay, Nov. 17.

Ready:—21-3.
Vaida Magsar—Opening 21-3, at 6 p.m.-21-3.
Vaida Posh—Opning 21-3-6 at 6 p.m. 21-3 6.
Teji Mandi—
Vaida Magsar—Opening 0-1-0.
Vaida Posh—Opening 0-2-0.
Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Nov. 17.

Ready:—72-.
Vaida Magsar—Opening 71-9, highest 71-12, at 6 p.m. 71-12.
Vaida Posh—Opening 71-3, highest 71-5, at 6 p.m. 71-5.
Teji Mandi—
Vaida Magsar—Opening 0-1-0.
Vaida Posh—Opening 1-3.
Tone:—Market quiet.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Nov. 16.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £86-/16 +1/16.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92 7/8 —1/8
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £100 3/16 +1/16.
Coversion Loan £75 5/16 —1/16.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £102 1/8 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £104 1/2 unchanged.
Consols 2½ per cent £55 1/8 unchanged.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent £51 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) £67 1/2 unchanged.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent £57 1/2 unchanged

BARLEY.

London, Nov. 16.

Karachi Barley 36 O/N nominal.

WHEAT.

Barletta Russo—63½ lbs. 50/3 J/F sellers.
Rozario Santa Fe—63 1/2 lbs 52/6 J/F sellers.
Tone:—Firmer, dearer quiet.
Australian 54/3 D/J sellers

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper
Daily Quotations.

BRASS

Bombay, Nov. 17.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	57 8 0
Brass, English	1	57 8 0
Brass, English	1¼	58 0 0
Brass, English	1½	58 0 0
Brass, English	1¾	58 0 0
Brass, English	2	58 0 0
German Brass ½ to 2,		57 8 0

METALS.

London, Nov. 16.

	£
English best Selected Copper	65
Standard Coppper G.M.B.	61 3/16
Copper Braziers.	78 3/4
Yellow Metal	70 1/2
Hard Spelter	33 3/8
Corrugated Sheets	16 5/8
Tin Block £287 1/4.	

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, Nov. 17.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14½	0 11 6
Do.	No. 20½	0 13 9
Currimbhai	No. 12½	0 11 9
Elphinstone	No. 12½	0 11 6
David	No. 10½	0 11 0
Shapurji	No. 10½	0 10 9
Trikamdas	No. 10½	0 10 3
Sattara	No. 12½	0 12 3
Shapurji	No. 6½	0 10 3
Light-House	No. 6½	0 10 0
Japan	No. 40-1	1 4 9
Do.	No. 42-2	1 5 3
Do.	No. 20	0 15 0
Do.	No. 32	1 1 9

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DICTIONARIES AND BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Anandale Concise Dictionary	4	0	0
Oxford Concise Dictionary	5	4	0
Chamber's Twentieth Century Do.	5	0	0
Collins Gem Dictionary	1	0	0
Collins Royal Diary 1926	2	0	0
Sanji Rao Lawyer's Diary 1926	1	0	0
Vyas & Patel Eng.-Guj. Dictionary	5	8	0
Modern Guj.-Eng. Dictionary 1,600 pages	14	0	0

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Princess Street, Bombay No. 2.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Readers of the "Bombay Chronicle" are requested to mention this paper when replying to advertisements.

The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1925.

AN ARTIFICIAL CRISIS.

The textile strike continues and we are weary of mill-agents who issue grave pronouncements for justifying their attitude. The immediate problem is the termination of the strike, because the loss of workers is accompanied by the diversion of our custom to foreign countries like Italy, Japan and England. The deadlock is discouraging, and it has more disastrous possibilities. The latest declaration on the mill-industry comes from Sir Leslie Wilson who sought at Ahmedabad to counter genuine grievances with speculative admonition—for the benefit, no doubt, of mill-owners in all parts of the country. The Ahmedabad millowners made out a case, representative of the cotton industry in general, showing that the burden imposed by the excise-duty was an oppression intolerable to an industry struggling against world-competition in an anaemic market. The wrong of the cotton excise-duty is among the commonplaces of British policy in India To-day it is more than a sentimental grievance. With the mills losing near on two crores in the year, the Manchester yoke has become a fierce trial for their existence. In theory the Indian Government is free to regulate finance and tariff, but we all know that fiscal autonomy is only a pleasant conceit meant to wheedle the credulous Moderate. The truth is that the production and the sale of Indian cloth are governed by the categorical decree of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. It is not in the text of the Government of India Act, but the operative influences of the administration can never be detected in any statute. Early in the year Sir Leslie Wilson told the Millowners' Association that before his journey to India he had observed the mood of Manchester and found that they were no cantankerous element in the decision of our fiscal policy. In dividually Englishmen admit the fiscal rights of India; individually they concede the political claims of India; but collectively they present a dead wall of opposition to all vital reform favourable to India. Schooled in experience, Mr N. N. Wadia is making a zealous, if unauthorised, effort to reconcile Manchester with the abolition of the excise duty, the price offered being the penalisation of Japan. In recognising the dictation of Manchester he is right, but his strategem is vitiated by the defect that he takes no account of the aversion of the country to sly schemes of imperial preference. Lancashire has told him that British manufacturers will tolerate the simultaneous reduction of excise and tariff, and as Manchester rules the Government, we ought to recognise its opposition inspite of all enunciations of official doctrine.

Sir Leslie Wilson tried to distract the attention of the Ahmedabad millowners from the essential fact of Manchester opposition. In his speech there were two objects to serve. He desired to wash his hands off all responsibility because he was opposed to the excise-duty and because he had protested within the limits of his constitutional rights. He did not make it a capital issue; but where he proceeds to tell the Ahmedabad mill-owners that the repeal of the excise-duty was not the real issue before the Government of India, we beg to submit that he is in error. There are many issues in connection with every question. In regard to the tragedy of our textile deadlock, the most vital issue is the devastation of the excise duty at a time of depression. Sapiently to say that "everybody" knows that the crux is "something else", is to hide the truth and to depreciate the professions of personal solicitude. Sir Leslie Wilson seems to be a great sympathiser of Sir Basil Blackett, because he says that the suspension "of a source of revenue exceeding Rs. 2 crores in the middle of the financial year" will be a mighty problem to the Empire. His Excellency thinks that the difficulty is as formidable to the world as it is apparent to him, while in reality the real puzzle is the hardihood of the Finance Member who exaggerates a soluble proposition into a monstrous dilemma. In declaring his sympathy, Sir Leslie Wilson has carefully shielded the pretensions of the Finance Department. The astute feature of his attitude is evident where he separates the excise-duty from the claim of provincial contributions, and at the same time manages to cast no slur upon Sir Basil Blackett who complicates the two issues. It is a diplomatic case of conflict without contact; of the advantage and artistry of a protest within "constitutional" limits.

Sir Leslie Wilson in offering barren consolation to mill-owners and operatives has not carried the present crisis in Bombay any step towards settlement. The workers are peaceable and the stalemate does not create any police problem; and so all seem to think that nothing need be done. The mill-owners are anxious to resume work because forward-contracts are going abroad and the line of old custom is being diverted. The labourers are in acute suffering. The mill-owners seem to think that any word in favour of labour is an act of instigation towards the prolonging of the strike, and in their latest communication to the Governor they re-iterate their decision in favour of reduced wages. As if in providential correction, we have the news of good-willed results in Lancashire where they face the problem of a short market with the solution of reduced hours. Bald advice to the operatives that they should resume work is useless because their offer of 16 per cent. reduction through short time has been rejected on inadequate grounds. In echoing the views of mill-owners, the Governor has monotonously emphasised that they would not brook an enquiry. The controversy seems to go in favour of the Government of India because in the fight over wage fractions, the supreme injury of the excise-duty and the fifty per cent. advantage to Japan through exchange are forgotten. Even if the mill-owners are pusillanimous about affirming the hostile results of exchange, the public ought to realise that it is an artificial crisis created by the Government. Both in regard to the excise-duty and an unredressed exchange, the pressure of disaster comes from the Government. The public ought still to be reminded of the paramount injury done by Government, because in the epistolory warfare between the mill-owners and the workers, it is becoming obscured. For a permanent solution, the mill-owners and the workers should join the public in a determined campaign against the hampering of Indian industry by official manoeuvrings.

DAMASCUS AND AFTER.

The papers received by last mail contain very meagre accounts of the Damascus massacre. The London "Times" was the first journal, in France or England, to publish a fairly connected story of the French crime. According to the Special Correspondent of the "Times", who, the journal says, is well acquainted with most of the Arab countries, the campaign in the Druse country was one of the principal causes of the Damascus troubles. About a fortnight before the massacre the French burned several villages south-east of Damascus and brought a couple of dozen corpses of "brigands" to the city where after parading them on camel-back through the main streets, they exposed them in the Marghi Square. "The parade," the "Times" correspondent adds, "was a revolting spectacle as the bodies rocked in rhythm with the camels' movements." This essay in barbarism was intended as a warning but it had an entirely opposite effect and what added to the indignation of the people was that several of these corpses were those of Damascenes. On October 18, "there appeared on the Shaghour quarter a band of some three score brigands, led by one Hassan al Kharrat. . . . A little later another band coming from a Druse village to the south of the city which, however, had nothing to do with the Jebel Druse, appeared in the Meidan quarter. Both bands made for the bazaars and the centre of the city and started looting. Encouraged by this, bad characters from other quarters disarmed the police and took their rifles and also began to loot, shooting in the air all the time, and creating a panic." "Competent observers estimate," the correspondent says, "that the total number of marauders roaming in the city never exceeded 500". Even if the police had been rendered powerless, the French had in the city 3,000 men of the regular forces and they could, with the aid of the latter, have easily dealt with the disturbers of the peace without victimising the innocent populace. But the French had other aims in view. Realising the growing strength of the national movement for freedom they thought, as Dyer did that, by punishing the Damascenes, they would teach a lesson to the people of Syria which they would not forget for generations. How thoroughly they went about their inhuman business is best described in the words of the "Times" correspondent. "At midnight on the 18th the French sent tanks through the city and these passed along the bazaars at a terrific speed, firing to the right and left without ceasing. . . . At 6 o'clock that evening the French started to bombard the old city. The shelling was intermittent and as far as is known only blank shell were used at that juncture. . . . The shelling continued during the night. The next morning suddenly and without warning, all the troops were withdrawn from the old city, including the Christian quarters, and concentrated at Salihiyet at which were the French cantonments, whither all French families were removed. From 10 o'clock for 24 hours the bombardment—live shell now being used—was continued by artillery outside the city, while aeroplanes flew overhead dropping bombs and using machine-guns. Only at noon on the 20th did the firing cease." The account from "Yarmuk", the Palestinian paper, which we publish elsewhere, gives a vivid idea of the havoc wrought by this bombardment by the agents of a so-called civilised Government, in a city hallowed in history, containing monuments of rare architectural beauty and a peaceful population of thousands of men, women and children.

To return to the restrained narrative of the "Times" correspondent: "As one walks through these bazaars, which but a few days ago were prosperous and in full of activity—it is impossible to drive—one is depressed by the spectacle of destruction and ruin, and this feeling is accentuated by glimpses of even greater damage done up the little side-alleys leading off them. . . . The beautiful green and blue-tiled Senaniyeh Mosque has an enormous hole in the dome made by a shell and some of its mosaic windows have been destroyed. The Imam and some worshippers invited us in to view what had happened. They scarcely spoke; their attitude eloquently expressed how deeply they felt". An irreparable loss was the Palace of Azm, one of the most beautiful and picturesque building in the city. It housed the Institute d'Art et Archaelogie Museum and contained many rare objects, including all recent archaelogical discoveries in Syria and was renowned for its marble fittings and mosaic work. Practically none of these treasures remains. So overwhelmed was the correspondent by the extent of the destruction caused that *he could not help writing*: "Words fail to describe fittingly the spectacle which *the ancient and sacred city now presents*". It is a significant commentary on the mentality of European correspondents and journalists that though thousands of innocent lives were lost—according to the delegram of the Secretary of the Palestine Arab Congress 25,000 women and children perished during the bombardment—their special grievance is that while the French families were removed to safe quarters, no warning was given to other European colonies in the city who were left to shift for themselves during the bombardment. To this unedifying grievance the splendid attitude adopted by the Muslims of Damascus presents a noble contrast. "That the European communities came off so lightly (only two Europeans were killed and one British subject was wounded) was not due", the "Times" correspondent writes, "to the good management of the French authorities but rather to the good offices of the Moslems. The latter behaved splendidly and personally organised public order in the Christian quarter after the withdrawal of the troops and actually defended it against attempts by unruly elements to enter for loot. . . . All the Europeans I met were warmly grateful for this Moslem assistance". The hideous nightmare was, the "Times" appropriately concludes, "relieved only, to those who know and admire the Arab aristocracy of the city, by the assurance that they behaved at a most critical movement in a manner worthy of their ancestry". These proud people were induced during the war to rebel against Turkey with a false promise of independence. The French mandate was forced on them after the war and every manifestation of the national aspiration for freedom was ruthlessly crushed. The Druse, an ancient proud and war-like race, unable to bear the humiliating treatment were the first to raise the standard of revolt. By timely and honourable concessions the French would have succeeded in conciliating them. But General Sarrail sought to dragoon them into submission by adopting terroristic methods with the result that to-day not merely the Druses of the province of Hauran but all Syria is determined to end the French yoke. General Sarrail, like O'Dwyer and Dyer, has learnt nothing and is unrepentant. In an interview in Paris he declares that there could be only one Muslim policy for France in Africa and Syria. The amazing thing is that this declaration is made by him jointly with the French Premier, which is a clear proof that though he has been recalled from the scene of his misdeeds his policy has the full support of the French Government. In Africa the policy his been to trample under foot the freedom of a people who have always been independent by extending French "protectorate" over them. If the same policy is to be pursued in Syria it will mean nothing else than this that France considers it as much her own territory as Morocco and not a mandate. The cynicism of this repudiation of a trust is only matched by the barbarity with which it has been abused.

Notes of the Day.

A Foolish Policy.

In view of the criticism that Mr Amery's bungling of the Mosul question has evoked in the British Press, it is not surprising that Mr. Baldwin was heckled on the subject in Parliament when it re assembled yesterday. Mr. Amery has practically committed Mr. Baldwin to the policy of a twenty-five years' extension of the British occupation of Iraq for the sake of Mosul oil. This policy is a negation of Mr. Baldwin's own previous declarations regarding British evacuation as soon as Iraq joined the League of Nations or on the expiry of the existing treaty. It is also a policy which does not find favour with a large section even of the Conservative Party. Mr. Baldwin discreetly avoided giving straight replies and took full advantage of the plea that the matter was *sub judice*. His replies show that Mr. Amery has won and that the Cabinet is in favour of continuing the British mandate for twenty-five years more. For the Mosul dispute has no real bearing on the question of British evacuation of Iraq. On the other hand, a frank declaration by Britain that she will evacuate Iraq as soon as the latter joins the League of Nations will facilitate an amicable settlement of the Mosul dispute. Her refusal to make this declaration makes it clear that she is determined at all costs, even to the extent of a war with Turkey, with all its attendant repercussions on the Muslim world, to retain Mosul—unless the League of Nations saves her from the folly by assigning Mosul to Turkey, a contingency which is very remote.

Local Board Finance.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay is apparently becoming content with the duty of replying in the uniformly school master manner expected of him by his entourage, to addresses presented to him by local bodies. We had the pleasant experience of noticing a certain freshness, a certain desire for real helpfulness in his replies during his earlier tours, and we hope a more intimate acquaintance with the financial needs of our Local Boards, has not made him weary of listening to the same old tale of difficulties in the way of their adequately discharging their statutory obligations. We trace a sense of this ennui in His Excellency's reply to the Ahmedabad District Local Board. The latter was grateful for the grant of half a lakh for improving the water supply of the Bhal tract, and wanted a further grant of one lakh to relieve the present water scarcity. It expressed its dissatisfaction with the rules framed under the Primary Education Act and showed its inability to accept them in their final form. His Excellency reminded them "that local needs can only be met from one or two local sources either from local rates, or from grants-in-aid." We are sure the members of the Ahmedabad District Board have had experience enough of local self-government to have realised this already, and the reminder was, we believe, a trifle superfluous. If local needs must be met, let the Legislative Council accept higher taxation, is a proposition, which is not likely to be accepted by the people of this Presidency until they are quite sure that the local Government have done their level best to snatch from the ever-grasping fingers of the Government of India a just proportion of some very profitable items of revenue, like the Income Tax. And the advice about paying for our own needs by increased taxation comes with ill grace from a Government in particular, who have not yet carried out the recommendations of the retrenchment committee appointed by themselves and who can manage to spent lakhs and lakhs on Development Schemes. As regards the rules under the Primary Education Act, we are glad to know from His Excellency's reply that a Press Note is under preparation which "will help to remove some of this misunderstanding" about them. The latter were an unconscionably long time in seeing the light of day, and we hope the Press Note will not furnish another proof of similar pro-crastinating methods.

Powers of Village Punchayats.

Gujarat has been crying out for a well-considered scheme of irrigation and for the supply of drinking water to its villages, and His Excellency's reply that very recently measures have been taken to effect improvement in this direction may probably satisfy the Local Boards in the Gujarat districts in the hope that something practical will soon come out of these measures. But His Excellency's announcement regarding the Village Panchayats was more reassuring. The committee appointed in June last by the local Government to examine the question of popularising the Village Punchayet movement has now submitted its draft report, and the Governor gave out the news that "the Committee proposes that the Panchayats should be aided by subventions, encouraged by the bestowal of more responsible duties, and a grant in suitable cases of judicial and criminal powers." These were some of the very powers for the bestowal of which we had pleaded when the Village Punchayats Act was first passed by the Bombay Government, having been piloted through the Council by Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola. It has taken more than three years for officialdom to realise that Punchayats in villages are bound to remain lifeless unless they carry some real responsibility, however elementary.

Maharajahs and Official Missions.

Sir Daya Singh Kaul, Prime Minister to H. H. the Maharajah of Patiala, laments in a recent statement "the gullibility of the public" and says with reference to the reported wasteful expenditure on the part of his Maharajah while in Europe: "Many of us have read with amazement the stories of the hundred rooms, the thousands of roses, the fleets of cars, the dozens of secretaries." In blue-book fashion he blandly furnishes us with exact figures reminding us that "the Maharajah visited Europe on an official mission, and that his personal staff, including servants never exceeded ten persons. The rooms engaged for the entire party at any hotel never exceeded ten. The motor cars were limited to three." There we are! The simple life itself—for a Maharajah, about whose extravagant outlay in travelling requisites the English and European press never ceased to talk. It is a little curious that while the Prime Minister to His Highness indicates how modest the whole Patiala delegation was in its requirements, journalists in England and Europe persisted in describing the magnificence and the scale of expenditure they witnessed. The "Genevois" had an article on 5th September last, describing them, which we reproduce elsewhere. Official explanations in the face of such testimony will naturally be received in India with a certain frigidity.

"Unwanted Liquor Shop."

A correspondent writes: "The information supplied by Mr. R. K. Vaidya in your Monday's issue regarding the location of a new shop at Dadar requires to be supplemented by a few details. The license for this shop, it is understand, is to be transferred from A Ward to Dadar where the shop is to be opened in the form a Refreshment Bar and Billiard Room, i.e. a foreign liquor shop with special attractions. The proposed site for this shop is at the corner where the Naigaum Cross Road and the Vincent Road meet, on the City Improvement Trust Plot No. 217. So far as my information goes this is the first instance in which the Trust has leased its plot for erecting a structure for locating a liquor shop. Will it be too much to ask why the Trust has deviated from its time-honoured policy of not letting out its plots for opening liquor shops? Also the Excise Department has no reason to impose this new shop in the said locality inasmuch as there are already two liquor shops—one country and the other foreign—at a short distance from the proposed site for the new liquor shop. The 'legitimate' needs of the drinking public are already being satisfied and this new shop is being thrust upon the locality in the teeth of public opposition. The licensee of the proposed shop appears to have his eye on the Parsi Colony in the neighbourhood and to entertain hopes of an increasing custom. The most flagrant contempt of the public opinion consists in this affair in the fact that at the distance of a few yards from the proposed site of this liquor shop stands a Fire Temple of the Parsees. I would draw the attention of the Parsees to these facts. The Hindus are equally concerned in this matter, there being a large Hindu population of the middle and the labouring classes in the said locality. The goal of prohibition has been accepted by the Excise Minister. Will it be impertinent to ask how the goal is to be reached by thrusting additional liquor shops on the unwilling public?"

S. AFRICA AND EMPIRE.

RIGHT TO SECEDE.

NATIONALISTS' CONSTITUTION

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Cape Town.—Gen. Hertzog in a speech at Zastron (Orange Free State) emphasised that the constitution of the Nationalist Party included the right of secession from the Empire. The right however would not be exercised until the sentiments of both the English and Dutch speaking inhabitants agreed on the matter. He added that although the Nationalists had won the right to secede they knew that such a step would be fatal. South Africa would not exercise the right until it became apparent that it was not to her interest to remain in the Empire.—Reuter.

COMMUNIST LEADERS' TRIAL

"BIG HELP FROM MOSCOW."

LONDON, Nov. 16.

One man who shouted "the trial is a farce" at the trial of the Communist leaders at Old Bailey was ejected from the court.

The Attorney-Genl. said Communists spent at least £12,000 a year on salaries and newspaper propaganda, and added that undoubtedly the money or at any rate the greater part of it came from Moscow.

The Communists were, therefore, bound by orders from Moscow, which was illegal and criminal in England.

The Attorney-General's speech lasted over four hours. The case was adjourned till to-morrow.—Reuter.

LOCARNO PACT.

GERMAN NATIONALISTS TO WAGE "RUTHLESS WAR."

LONDON, November 16.

Berlin.—At the Nationalist Conference attended by 2,000 representatives from all parts of the country, the party resolved to wage a ruthless fight against the Locarno Treaty.

STRESSEMAN TO DRAFT BILLS.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Berlin.—The Cabinet this morning authorised Dr. Stresemann to draft bills to give effect to the Locarno Treaties. The bills will be submitted for approval of the Federal Premiers on Thursday and will subsequently be submitted to the Reichstag.—Reuter.

COLOGNE EVACUATION.

LONDON, November 16.

Paris.—In a Note to Germany confirming Saturday's oral communication regarding the Rhineland regime, the Council of Ambassadors hopes that the evacuation of Cologne will be completed by 31st January or 20th February at the latest, and holds out the hope of an early withdrawal of the inter-Allied Control Committee from Berlin.

ALL AUSTRALIAN MINISTERS RE-ELECTED

300,000 LIABLE TO PROSECUTION.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Melbourne.—All the Ministers have been re-elected with the exception of Senator Wilson whose position is doubtful. It is estimated that 90 per cent. of the electors went to the poll, leaving 300,000 who are liable to prosecution under the compulsory voting law.—Reuter.

BIG GOVT. MAJORITY.

LONDON, November 16.

Melbourne.—Government leads in the elections for the Senate in all States by nearly 150,000 votes. A big Government majority is probable when the returns are complete. At present it appears that the House of Representatives consists of 37 Nationalists, 24 Labourites and 14 of the "Country" party which gives Government a majority of 27. Labour has thus lost 5 seats to the Nationalists.—Reuter.

FLUCTUATIONS IN RUBBER PRICE.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

A heavy buying from New York, speculative buying here and reduction of rubber stocks in London to 4500 tons are responsible for a rise in spot rubber at Mincing Lane yesterday to 5¼ pence per pound and an advance of three pence per pound in all forward quotations. Much business was done for deliveries of rubber far ahead as 1928 and contracts were made for equal monthly deliveries in 1928 on the basis of twenty-seven to twenty-eight pence per pound.—Reuter's Special.

STILL VERY SERIOUS.

SITUATION IN SYRIA.

CLAMOUR FOR "ENERGETIC ACTION."

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Paris.—The special correspondent of "Le Petit Parisien" at Damascus says that the situation in Syria is still very serious. Damascus can only be reached by small convoys preceded by an armed detachment and followed by a tank. The Druses or bandits wait for an opportunity for pillage and massacre. Murders are being committed in almost all roads of Leganon, but in North Syria calm prevails.

Energetic action the correspondent declares, is essential.

"Le Petit Journal" publishes photographs of Syrian Rebels airmen accompanied by foreign instructors.—Reuter.

THE DAMASCUS MASSACRE.

AN ARAB ACCOUNT.

The followng is a harrowing account of the destruction of Damascus from the "Yarmuk" of Haifa, Palestine:—

The tragic persecutions were perpetrated by that Power which is noted for its civilization. It did not hesitate to use guns, rifles, aeroplanes and other destructive weapons against a defenless friendly nation. On the 18th October before sunset an unparallelled calamity befell on the unfortunate city. The French at first occupied in a centrally located fortress of the city, barred the bye-lanes and placed tanks, machineguns etc., on highways. All these preparations were made because of the news that some seventy Druses were about to attack Damascus. The French, on the other hand, possessed 3,000 regulars 500 armed police and more than one thousand civilians armed with modern weapons of warfare. This army attacked defenceless women, children and old men of the place without provocation. Such a calamity was unknown in Damascus.

BOMBING AND CANNONADING.

From Sunday to Tuesday (both days inclusive) shells and shrapnels were fired on defenceless houses from the fort, causing havoc demolishing houses, destroying markets and killing people in large numbers. Many were burnt to ashes by the ignited shells accompanied by the shrieks of the wounded.

CONFLAGRATION IN DAMASCUS

These incendiary shells burnt the whole city. Fire at first broke out in Darmshia and spread in an area of 500 kilometres. Many precious and ancients monuments of architectures in the quarter were reduced to ashes. The fire even destroyed the Engineering Office, Roads Branch, and for three days and nights its glow lighted the suburbs of Damascus.

From Darmshia it spread to Hammam Almekka where more than six baths and ten wine shops were reduced to ashes. One of the shells damaged new buildings (one of which was Hizb-e-Shob (Chamber of Comuerce).

Suq Bazoria also caught fire destroying 26 bars and six dwelling places including the School of Jamiatul-Asaaf-ul-Khairi and the Mansion of Asad Pascha. The latter being a famous ancient monument.

At least 300 dwelling houses and 760 wine shops were reduced to ashes in the fourth conflagration. The most tragic part of the scene was the desperate flight of people who tried to save their distracted women and helpless children who were crying pitiously.

The Government destroyed by dinamate bakery houses numbering more than twenty. This caused the fifth conflagration in the vicinity.

The Government destroyed four dwelling houses with burning shells and stopped by force men from extinguishing it. Many were shot while trying to control the fire.

Many houses caught fire from the shells and dwelling places near Amuna Bath caught fire and were ruined.

Heavy guns and siege batteries levelled sug (market) of Midhab Pasha to the ground. Sops were looted and burnt.

Fire broke out near Jewish quarter and many dwelling houses Caravan Sarais and bar rooms were burnt to ashes. Most of the people here lost their lives. It is estimated tha 50 lakhs Turkish guneas worth of property was lost.

RIFFI OPERATIONS INTERRUPTED.

SNOW IN MOUNTAINS.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Paris.—A message from Casablanca says that snow is falling in the mountains of the Riff, interrupting operations on both sides.—Reuter.

HANDS OFF IRAQ.

PREMIER UNABLE TO FIX DATE.

MATTER "SUB-JUDICE" BEFORE LEAGUE.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Parliament reopened to-day without ceremony to complete business begun in February. Questions as regards the Government policy will be more prominent than legislation during the five weeks' sitting up to Christmas. There was a large and animated gathering in the House of Commons.—Reuter.

In the House of Commons, Sir Frederick Hall asked as to the earliest date at which it was open to Britain to divest herself of the responsibility of the Government of Iraq under the terms of the mandate of the League of Nations.

Mr. Baldwin, who replied, pointed out that the Council of the League of Nations on 27th September 1924 decided that in the event of Iraq being admitted to the League of Nations, obligations of the British Government would terminate; but the important questions relating to Iraq, the decision of which would necessarily influence the policy of Government were now before the Council of the League, and, therefore, he was unable to make any precise statement with regard to the date when that decision would become operative Sir F. Hall asked whether they were to understand that Britain would not be committed to the policy of practically policing and being responsible for Iraq for 25 years after the completion of the present undertaking. Mr. Baldwin replied that the matter would be considered by Government, and the House of Commons would have an opportunity of expressing its views on the subject.

Mr. J. H. Thomas asked whether any new circumstances, had arisen in connection with Iraq to warrant a departure from Mr. Baldwin's previously expressed views in favour of evacuation in three years. Mr. Baldwin replied in the negative, but deprecated questions on the subject when the matter was *sub-judice* before the Council of the League of Nations.—Reuter.

MR. AMERY ON IRAQ QUESTION.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Fenby, Mr. Amery said it was hoped that the Court of International Justice which was considering judicial points of the Iraq question would give its decision before 30th November so that the League could resume consideration of the question early in December.—Reuter.

WORKMEN & WAGES.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

LONDON, November 16.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Day with regard to the statement in the Bombay Labour Gazette for March 1925 in regard to the dismissal of 78 workmen of the Edward Ironworks of the Great Eastern Engineering Company who struck work demanding immediate payment of their January wages, Lord Winterton stated that the Government of India were considering whether it was possible to secure by legislation that wages should not be withheld for unreasonable periods.—Reuter.

PROTECTION IN BRITAIN.

GOVERNMENT'S BREACH OF FAITH.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

In the House of Commons replying to question, Mr. Baldwin stated that legislation would be introduced during this part of the session to carry out such of the reports of the committees established under the Safeguarding of Industries Act as Government approves.

Mr. Macdonald contended that this was a breach of Government's pledge not to introduce protection. Referring to Locarno, Mr. Macdonald criticised the "new policy of settling international affairs without consent or knowledge of the Dominions."—Reuter.

FRENCH FINANCIAL PROPOSALS.

SOCIALISTS NOT TO CONTEST.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Paris.—The Socialist Party by 36 votes to 12 has decided not to contest the Government's financial proposals at to-day's meeting of the Chamber.—Reuter.

CLASS AREAS BILL.

ANOTHER INDIAN PROTEST.

MINISTER ADAMANT.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Pretoria.—The deputation appointed by the fifth Indian Congress waited on the Minister of the Interior this afternoon to protest against the reservation of areas and the bill for further provision with regard to immigration and registration, the objects of which the Congress described as the "compulsory segregation of Indians, deprivation of their proprietary rights and ultimate elimination of the Indian community.

The deputation also urged the Government to consent to a round table conference of representatives of the Union, the Imperial and Indian Governments and the South African Indian Congress.

The Minister said he was not prepared to deviate from the principle of the bill, although he was willing to suggest that the Bill be left over to a Select Committee while the Indian community might make any constructive criticism. The Minister was not prepared to make any definite announcement with regard to a round table conference, as further correspondent between himself and the Indian Government was still in progress and he did not consider it etiquette to say anything more. However, he promised to make an early pronouncement, possibly before Parliament meets in January.—Reuter.

POONA LETTER.

SWARAJIST CONTROVERSY.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

POONA, Nov. 15.

For the last four or five days the sky here is thickly overcast with clouds which set and on drive down rain in showers or drizzles. As Mr. Jaykar observed in his speech here the political sky also is darkened and there are dangers lowering with a threatening aspect. The political sky has become gloomy on account of the unfortunate and bitter controversy that is raging between Pandit Motilal on the one hand and Messrs. Kelkar and Jaykar on the other. There is no knowing how more bitter will be the quarrel, but whatever extreme steps Panditji takes, the two Maharashtriens, it is said, are even prepared to resign their seats in Councils and stand again on the ticket of Responsive co-operation! Mr. M. S. Aney who thinks in the same spirit is also going to resign his seat on the Executive Council of the Swarajya Party

The two lectures created a sensation in the city and the audience was big. Just an hour before the lecture of Mr. Jaykar showers had fallen, the Shivaji Mandir grounds had become wet and even in the course of his lecture it was drizzling; but the audience stood attentive for one hour and a half. The next day Mr Kelkar spoke for nearly two hours, in Marathi. There is much excitement in the city and the reading public is expectant to know what surprise the next day brings!

PALGHAR MEETING.

Much importance is to be attached to the Thana District Conference and to the first meeting of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee to be held at Palghar on the 28th, 29th and 30th. The Conference is important, because Mr. Aney, M.L.A., one of the three pillars of the present Responsive Co-operation movement, well preside and a resolution to that effect is very likely to be moved and perhaps accepted. What attitude Mr. Jamnadas Mehta takes is yet a question. The meeting of the M. P. C. C. is important, because office-bearers for the year are to be elected therein. On a rough calculation the Swarajists are in a distinct majority. Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, M.L.C. and Mr. V. D. Phatak are the candidates for Presidentship. But the chances are that the former as Swarajist is sure to be elected. In the election to the All-India Congress Committee also all Swarajists are almost likely to be elected. It must be said, however, that the Swarajist ticket is not strong this year as it ought to be. Few known Maharashtrians are there. It is felt that the A. I. C. C. is a body of great importance and leaders of provinces and those who have served and sacrificed in the interest of the country only should be included in that body.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Since the Phule statue controversy, the Municipal affairs have become smooth-sailing. The work of the Municipality for the past many months was carried on without budget and hence after disgraceful days and months of budgetless working it was after all passed within less than an hour. The Electric Supply Company having agreed to the demands and conditions of the Municipality, the city will now again have electric lights instead of lanterns of the days of Queen Semiramis. Some humour langs about the telephone affair. The game of having telephonic installations in the houses of the vice-president and the chairman entirely at the Municipal cost was skilfully turned against the players themselves and it has been decided to give such installation to any member only if he pays the working charges. The School-Board is working well and it is now ready with rules and regulations of compulsory primary education. The schools for "untouchables" so long conducted by Mr. S. M. Mate with Municipal grant of Rs. 200 p. m. were closed for lapse of grant are soon to be re-started as the Municipality and the Board have sanctioned the grant. But the question remains, why was the grant withheld for so long a time?

LYTTON RAJ IN BENGAL.

FATE OF THREE INTERNEES.

PRISONERS IN THEIR HOMES.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 17.

Messrs. Upendra Nath Banerjee, Amarendranath Chatterjee and Atul Krishna Ghose who had been arrested and detained under Bengal Regulation Three shortly after the Alipur Conspiracy case about a year and half ago were released on Saturday and were directed to be interned in their respective homes.—A. P.

SEVERE ROCK BURST.

FOUR MEN BURIED ALIVE.

OORGAUM, Nov. 17.

As a result of severe rock burst in Oakleys Shaft, Oorgaum mine, four coolies were buried alive. All efforts to rescue them proved unsuccessful.—A. P.

ABOLITION OF SUBMARINES.

PRESS OPINIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Paris.—Commenting on the campaign in the British newspapers for the abolition of submarines the "Oeuvre" contends that the armaments of (all kinds should be reduced simultaneously. If submarines alone are abolished and the figures of the Washington Convention with regard to capital ships are unchanged France will be terribly weakened while the superiority of Britain and America would increase considerably.—Reuter's Special.

SURRENDER POWER OF BLOCKADE.

New York.—Commenting on the suggestion to abolish submarine the "New York World" says:—If the British are in earnest they must be prepared to surrender their power to blockade against continental powers.—Reuter's Special.

U. S. CANNOT DISCARD.

The "Herald and Tribune" says:—The naval warfare development is now in too an uncertain stage to permit a weak nation or a nation situated as the United States to discard submarines which some of the experts think will become more and more important type of fighting ship in all navies.—Reuter.

SUBMARINES FOR U. S.

Washington.—Mr. Wilbur, Secretary for Navy, states that the Navy Department expects to ask for the Congress appropriations to continue authorised construction of a programme of three thousand ton submarines of V type, two of which had already been launched, two are being constructed and three have been authorised.—Reuter.

APPEAL EVOKES INTEREST IN U. S.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

New York.—Lloyds' appeal to all nations to abolish submarines following the disaster to submarine M-1 has aroused great interest in the United States. Officials at Washington draw attention to the fact that America signified her willingness at the Washington Conference to abolish submarines provided France followed suit. Senator Borah said the disaster to M-1 would have some compensation if it started an anti-submarine crusade.—Reuter's Special.

MUSLIM AUTHOR APPRECIATED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

PATIALA, Nov. 15.

The Maharaja Patiala has demonstrated his love of learning and religion generously awarding Rs. 500 in cash as prize to Maulana Sayed Habib, Editor, "Siyasi" a Lahore daily, for translating the well-known book Shri Jajaiji Sahib, or Baba Guru Nankji, the founder of the Sikh faith into Urdu and verse. H. H. also bought 500 copies for Rs. 500 more and has ordered the book to be included in the school curriculum of the State as an optional subject. Maulana Syed Habib is a well-known Congress-Khilafat worker. Syed Habib Sahib translated this book while in jail on account of national work from 1921 to 1924. The Parbhandak Committee also bought 500 copies.

AHMEDABAD-NEW VENUE FOR JOBS?

MAZUR MANDAL'S RESPONSE.

£ 300 MORE FROM EUROPE.

The prospects of the mill strike ending are as distant as ever. The bulk of workers are as determined as ever not to return to work on the reduced wages. No doubt a few thousands of workers have resumed work; but the majority of them, if not all, belong to the class of sweepers, scavengers, oilmen and such menial workers. The very fact that none of the mills were able to start work shows that the skilled workers like the weavers and the spinners are still holding out. There is nothing like fizzling out of the strike.

Barring the solitary incident on Monday last, when a dozen or two of the malcontents indulged in throwing stones at mills, the strikers on the whole have behaved with admirable patience and calm.

The strikers have found out a new venue, and it seems a number of Bombay workers have gone to Ahmedabad, the second largest centre of cotton manufacture in the Presidency, in search of work. Lala Gulzarilal, the Secretary of the Ahmedabad Mazur Mandal has written to the Bombay Committee of Workers' Assistance that he and his comrades in Ahmedabad are doing their best to find berths for Bombay men. But he would be much helped in his work, writes Mr. Gulzarilal, if the men from Bombay carry with them proofs of their *bonafides* that they are really the victims of the Bombay textile strike. In view of this suggestion, the Bombay Committee, it is understood has agreed to work in collaboration with the Ahmedabad Mazur Mandal.

The Committee of Workers' Assistance in Bombay is doing splendid work in the matter of giving relief to the strikers. For the last week the Committee has been running ten relief centres in the mill locality distributing rice and *dal* and helping needy workers anxious to return home with passage money. Since Monday last the Committee had opened three centres of relief—one at Agripada, another at Dharavi and the third for Kaikadi workers who mostly hail from the South—bringing the total number of relief centres to thirteen. The average number of workers who daily receive two days' ration at these centres is from 5,000 to 6,000, the expenses being Rs. 600 to Rs. 700 daily.

Another mark of sympathy from the International Federation of Textile Workers to the textile workers in Bombay is just to hand. The Right Hon. Thomas Shaw, M.P., Secretary to the International Federation, has cabled the second instalment of money help to the Bombay strikers, the first instalment of £160 having been already received. The cable to Mr. N. M Joshi reads as follows:—"Joshi, care Servindia, Bombay. Cabling pounds three hundred Grindlay's. Best wishes.—Shaw International Textile."

With this help from comrades across the sea and the money contributions collected locally, the Committee hope to still extend their relief operations.

On Tuesday about 5,100 men resumed work, while 70 men were paid their wages.

There was no fresh disturbance on Tuesday though in view of the incident of stone-throwing on Monday the police had made arrangements and seemed prepared for all eventualities. Fortunately there was no repetition Monday's sad incident.

Relief by way of rice and *dal* were given to about 2,000 men more on Tuesday.

CABLE ITEMS.

London.—Under the Rugby Union rules, on Monday, the Cambridge University beat the Glasgow Academicals by 25 points to 24 and the Oxford Greyhounds beat Frankfurt by 32 points to 3.—Reuter's Special.

London.—In consequence of information reaching the Police that a raid might be attempted on the London offices of the Irish Boundary Commission by Irish Republicans with the object of obtaining certain documents nine armed Scotland Yard detectives guarded entrance to the main office throughout the weekend.—Reuter's Special.

Sydney.—In a cricket match the New South Wales beat West Australia by an innings and 235 runs. New South Wales 639 (Rock 151, Macartney 114, Kippax 118). West Australia 193 and 211.—Reuter's Special.

At a special committee meeting of Newport it was announced that Harlequins had not replied to Newport's request to define their objections to Newport's tactics. Secretary was instructed to request Harlequins to reply by 23rd November when committee again meets. Welsh Union President Lyne presided.—Reuter's Special.

Arthur Harry Middleton, ex-Inspector-General of Ministry of Finance, Egypt and prominent Freemason of India is dead.—Reuter.

SELF-RELIANCE WELCOMED.

GOVERNOR'S REPLY TO AHMEDABAD DIST. LOCAL BOARD.

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 16.

Two more addresses were presented to His Excellency the Governor this morning, one from the District Local Board and another from the Sanitary Association.

To the District Local Board's address His Excellency replied:—I have travelled a great deal in the presidency and my experience wherever I have been upto now has shown me that there are few local authorities that have no wants to bring to the notice of the Government in a more direct and prominent manner than is perhaps possible through the usual official channels and there are few so happily situated as to require no help from Government. I need not say particularly in view of the present state of stringency in our provincial revenues that Government will always be glad to hear of any such authorities which can entirely rely on their local taxation to supply local wants and provide local amenities without any of the customary Government subventions and I personally welcome most cordially all efforts on the part of local bodies to relly more and more on their own resources and less on Government aid.

My Government has recognised that the question of water supply in villages both for drinking purposes and also for purposes of irrigation is an extremely urgent one and we have recently taken measures which I hope will result in very great improvement in this direction in the near future. We have appointed a special officer to investigate the question of minor irrigation works such as wells, tanks, etc., and of village water suppl and the Collectors of various districts have been requested to inform this special officer in what tracts of their districts he should carry out his investigations. Hitherto in this Presidency irrigation schemes have been carried out in those parts where it was found that famines were in fact most frequent and where crops even in a good year were so poor that they would be regarded in Gujarat as negligible. In comparison with districts to which I refer the greater part of Gujarat is exceedingly fertile and prosperous and Government felt that they should first do something for the hardy Maratha cultivators who attempt to grow meagre crop under conditions of the greatest hardship and difficulty. It must not however be supposed that Gujarat was entirely neglected, but in a tract such as this the problems of irrigation are much more difficult than they are in a hilly country such as the Western Ghats. The engineer to whom you have referred has put forward two schemes, one known as Mahi Scheme and the second as Hathmati Reservoir Scheme and it has been agreed tha a survey should be made and plans and estimatee prepared for them.

VILLAGE PUNCHAYATS.

I am afraid it must be admitted that village panchayats have not so far been a success and I believe that they have been unpopular mainly because of the house tax which they were expected to impose. In June last my Government appointed a committee to examine this question and its report has been drafted but not yet submitted to Government. In its draft report the Committee proposes that panchayats should be aided by subventions encouraged by the bestowal of more responsible duties and a grant in suitable cases of judicial and criminal powers. I trust that the recommendations of the report will show the way by which measures may be devised to popularise village panchayats and make them a success.

I deplore with you the unfavourable character of the agricultural season which has just come to an end I fear that the population in many parts of your district will be severely affected. I need not assure you that in a time of trouble such as this we are anxious to do all in our power to minimise suffering and to grant what relief is required in circumstances of each particular district and area. Our officers are in close touch with the people of the district and Government will take all possible steps on reports which they may receive from the district officers.—A.P.

MUSLIM ADDRESSES.

In the course of his reply to the addresses of the Ahmedabad Anjuman-e-Islam and Sunni Muslim Wakf Committee, his Excellency said:—

The Anjuman has referred to the question of communal representation, and on this subject I have expressed my views on former occasions. Although, in theory, there are strong arguments against the principle of communal representation, it appears to me that in the present state of Indian politics there is no alternative, if the interests of minorities are to be adequately protected. To those who argue that the Mahomedans ought not to favour communal representation, the answer is that as soon as the minorities themselves are satisfied that their interests will not suffer from the abolition of communal representation, it will be time to consider the desirability of making some change. It is therefore for the majority to secure the confidence of the minorities concerned, if they desire to bring about the alteration which they recommend in the existing system. Here, in Ahmedabad, I find that you have on the School Board 3 Mahomedans out of 11 Members, and I feel that you yourselves will agree that this is not only a fair but even generous proportion when you consider your numbers as compared with the numbers of other communities in Ahmedabad.

Many representations have been made to Government from various quarters asking for additional representation on the Legislative Council. The present representation was carefully adjusted after very long consideration of the subject, and if any redistribution is to take place it can only be after examination of the representation of all interests and areas throughout the Presidency. When the time comes it will be for you to press upon Government your claims to a redistribution in the manner you propose and I need not say that every attention will be paid to the suggestions which you may make.

With regard to the question of employment in the Public Service, my Government has recently issued orders which it is hoped will ensure that no qualified Mahomedan is overlooked when it comes to making appointments. Government have already decided to recognise two Committees, namely, the Mahomedan Educational Society in the Presidency Proper, and the Sind Mahomedan Association in Sind. These Committees are to be asked to prepare lists of candidates, giving full particulars of their qualifications and experience, and are to be authorised to send these lists direct to all officers of Government who have the power to make appointments. Our officers are being directed to supply these Committees with full information regarding vacancies, and I have every hope that by co-operation between the officers of Government and these Committees the claims of no deserving and qualified Mahomedan candidate will be overlooked.

ANCIENT MONUMENTS.

Coming to the address of the Sunni Muslim Wakf Committee His Excellency said:

Ahmedabad has been rightly called the City of Monuments, and it would have been most regrettable if these ancient buildings had been allowed to fall into decay. In the past Government have spent considerable sums on the restoration and protection of ancient monuments, but naturally it is impossible for them to do this adequately in every case. It is very fortunate that your Committee has taken up this important question in Ahmedabad, and I congratulate you most heartily on the manner in which you have cooperated with the authorities, and on the very efficient way in which you have carried out the management of those properties which have been handed over to you. I trust that your activities will receive the fullest support from all the members of your community, and especially from those who are able to contribute to the work of restoration, and I have every confidence that, as time goes on, your work will extend, and still more of the valuable monuments of this City will be confided to your care.

SANITARY ASSOCIATION'S ADDRESS.

In the course of his reply to the address of the Sanitary Association of Ahmedabad, His Excellency said:—

I congratulate your Association on the work it has been doing for over ten years in arousing the sanitary conscience of the public of Ahmedabad, and I feel that this work is most valuable. The sanitation of your City is, of course, primarily the duty of the Municipality, and Municipalities like Governments require criticism and advice to keep them up to a proper standard of achievement and to make them successful agents for the welfare of the people committed to their charge. As you rightly observe, sanitary improvements are costly, and it is only when public opinion has been sufficiently aroused as to their necessity, that the local authorities are compelled, by public opinion, to provide the funds which are required to carry out the most desirable improvements. I have no doubt that the Municipality of Ahmedabad gives to the representations of your Association the importance that they deserve, and I am particularly glad to find that your President is himself a leading millowner in Ahmedabad, for I take this to be an indication that the millowners are alive to the great importance of looking after the welfare of the employees.

I wish particularl to congratulate your Honorary Secretaries, and especially Dr. Jacob Solomon for the he has done in an honorary capacity, as I am informed that he has never grudged any time in order to work for this Association.

JAYAKAR-KELKAR RESIGNATIONS.

"AFFRONT TO MEMORY OF DESHBANDHU.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 17.

Commenting on Kelkar-Jaykar resignations "Forward" writes:—"It is no use blinking the fact that some recent happenings in the Swarajya Party gave a shock to its adherents and friends but the darkest cloud is not without its silver linings. Indictions are not wanting to show that we were no false prophets when we ventured to express the hope that sooner or later Messrs. Kelkar and Jayakar would realize that they gave a handle to the sworn enemies of India aspirations by resigning their seats in the Executive Committee of the Swarajya Party of which they have always been stout pillars. The intense jubilation in the camp of the reactionaries over their resignations must have convinced the two patriots that this is not the time to desert or in any way weaken the Party which has braved all dangers and persecutions in steadfastly following the ideal of establishing Swaraj in the country. They must realize sooner or later that it would amount to an affront to the memory of Deshbandhu Chitta Ranjan Das to do anything that would undermine the Party he helped to build up with the last drop of his blood. The rules of the Party are not, of course, unchangeable like the laws of the Medes and the Persians. But any change must harmonise with its reputation for discipline so essential to success in the struggle for freedom. It is unthinkable that men of the stamp of Messrs. Kelkar and Jayakar whose record of public services and patriotism has been an unimpeachable one, should even remotely be construed as creating a breach in the solid phalanx o the Swarajists."

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

PROGRESS REPORT.

Mr. S. K. Dutt Paliwal, Publicity Commissioner, 40th Indian National Congress writes from Cawnpore:—

"Income from various heads during the first week of Nov. amounts to Rs. 6,000. Collections from Cawnpore amount to Rs. 3,600. Agra and Allahabad contribute Rs. 250 each. The fee of the Reception Committee members brings in Rs. 1,100, the rest being the income from various committees.

Mr. Bhoodeo Vidyalanker is touring in the province to enlist, train, and organise volunteers for the Congress. Mr. Hardiker is expected here very shortly with a dozen organisers. 113 volunteers of the local Sanatan Dharm College have finished their training this week. The Propaganda Secretary, Baba Raghavadas, toured throughout this week in various districts, viz, Basti, Gorakhpur, Bahraich, Jaunpur, Fyzabad, Gonda and Ghazipur, collecting funds, enlisting members of the Reception Committee and canvassing for the Swadeshi Exhibition. Pt. Sri Kishna Dutt Paliwal, Joint General Secretary, visited Sisaganj in District Mainpuri and addressed a public meeting there. Preparations at Tilak-Nagar are progressing steadily The Exhibition Committee has already shifted its office there and other Committees are to follow suit. Messrs. R. A. Kidwai and Kunwar Behari Mathur have come over here from Allahabad."

TILAK-NAGAR.

The Secretary, Bazar Committee, The Indian National Congress writes from Cawnpore:—There is a great rush for shops in the Congress Bazar of the Tilak Nagar. Shop-keepers should hurry up and get shops reserved for them, by sending half of the rent in advance, before it is too late."

PRESIDENT-ELECT OF CONGRESS.

LADIES' CONGRATULATORY MEETING.

Under the auspices of several ladies associations a public meeting of the ladies will be held at the Majestic Cinema, Girgaum Tram Terminus, to-day (Wednesday) at 2-30 p.m. to congratulate Shrimati Sarojini Naidu, on her being elected the President, and being the first Indian lady fortunate to preside over the deliberations since the foundation of the Congress.

The programme is as under: The Universal Pictures Corporation will exhibit some beautiful pictures on the screen:—1. International News (film), 2. Drama (film), 3. Music, 4. Addresses, 5. Presidential Address and 6. Comic (film).

GENEVA'S GUESTS.

BHUPENDRA SINGH MAHARAJAH OF PATIALA.

Under this caption, the "Genevois" of 5th September says: "The famous Hindu Maharajah of Patiala arrived here yesterday evening and put up at the Hotel Bean Rivage. This opulent Hindu Prince, recognised from even at a distance by his big green turban, came in auto from Aixles-Bais where he has been having a cure for some days. He occupies with his suite of about 15 persons, secretaries, confidential advisers, and servants, several rooms in the hotel.

And what has one not heard about His Highness Bhupindra Singh, Maharajah of Patiala?

The story goes about this princely traveller that he always travels with his "treasure" which fills thirty trunks, and is guarded by his most faithful servants. But it is difficult to get access to him.

One can only do so through an interne diary, his English secretary, who scarcely makes the journalists' task easy. It is indeed very difficult to meet His Majesty the Private Secretary, who sends word to the visitors that he is in his bath, even at the most incongruous hours

This opulent Hindu Prince occupied with his suite at Paris the first and the second storey of Claridge's Hotel. His twenty-two rooms cost him for board and lodging a bill of 180,000 francs per day. One can imagine, or rather one cannot imagine the richness and the fantastic diversity of the menus of the Prince. For breakfast alone are required fifteen different kinds of petits panis, and fifteen hundred franks worth of muscat raisins. Every morning the Maharajah orders thousands of the finest roses that one can find. The twelve days of his stay at Claridge cost him one million and five hundred thousand francs.

At the Savoy Hotel, in London when he was staying he gave a million francs in tips to the hotel staff. There is the additional interesting detail that for each meal, the maitre d'hotel who serves the Prince receives a tip of 1000 francs. The Hotel Bean Rivage has entertained many American and European celebrities, but never a personage so fantastically rich, resplendent in visible opulence, and so prodigal."

BUNGALOW FOR COMMISSIONER.

SCHEME POSTPONED FOR ONE YEAR.

CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Tuesday, Mr. Joseph Baptista presiding.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai moved: "That the scheme for the construction of a residential bungalow for the Municipal Commissioner be abandoned."

Mr. Desai went into the history of the whole question and said the Retrenchment officer had stated that it would not be advisable to incur any expenditure on the Commissioner's bungalow, although the Commissioner thought that since the land was given at a cheap rate they should have a bungalow. He did not think that a bungalow was at all necessary for the Commissioner particularly when no houses were provided for the poor clerks.

Mr. R. H. Gandhi seconded.

Dr. Viegas said they had got the Commissioner not yesterday, or last year, but since the past many years, and he did not know why he should have a bungalow now. He did not think the provision of a bungalow for Commissioner came under the heading of providing accommodation for workmen.

Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe said they ought to know whether they were charging 10 per cent rent on the cost.

Mr. Ranji Dwarkadas opposed the resolution on the ground that unless the Commissioner was properly housed he would not be able to do his work properly.

Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy also opposed the motion.

The Commissioner said much sooner than not he would not like to have a new bungalow, as the bungalow he was now occupying was far better. After his transfer, said the Commission, Government were probably not going to provide a house for the new Commissioner. Mr. Kirpalani was going to act for him when he (Commissioner) went on leave next year and he had told him (Commissioner), that he would like to occupy the bungalow he was now occupying. The Commissioner ought to have a permanent residence for the efficiency of the Corporation, as the constant shifting of telephones would be both costly and undesirable. The bungalow was not going to be a grand place, as it provided only four bed rooms, and would cost about a lakh of rupees. The bungalow he was now occupying was very comfortable and he was paying Rs. 400 per month, which was the full rent. He asked the Corporation to look forward in this question and not to make it a party matter.

MOTION FOR POSTPONEMENT.

Mr. Fazal Rahimtoola said no personal bias should be imported into the discussion and he was of the opinion that they should house their Commissioner properly enough. But the Commissioner had come forward with a proposal for an additional one per cent general tax and at such a time, they should proceed cautiously in the matter. They had also to provide for the necessary additional sum for primary education, and he thought the scheme should be postponed for one year. He accordingly moved that the construction of the bungalow be postponed for one year.

Mr. Hirji Behedin seconded the amendment.

Mr. Boman Behram did not think additional taxation would be necessary, and, therefore, they should push forward with the scheme.

Mr R. S. Asavale moved that the construction of the bungalow be held over till the Municipal Budget was passed.

The amendment fell to the ground for want of a seconder.

Mr. H. P. Mody asked them loyally to accept a resolution which was passed by a majority and not to be disloyal to the Corporation.

Mr. Shivadas Chapsey supported the resolution.

Mr. Mohanlal said it was disloyal to the tax-payer to spend his monies on such costly schemes.

Mr. Fazal's amendment was put to the vote and declared carried but as a substantive proposition the President declared it lost. A poll was demanded and the result was that 28 voted for and 21 against. The amendment was therefore adopted, and the construction of the bungalow was thus postponed for one year.

TILAK MEMORIAL.

On the motion of Mr. S. L. Silam, seconded by Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe, the following was adopted:—

That in view of the strong desire of the citizens of Bombay as expressed in a public meeting held on the Lokmanya Tilak Anniversary Day, to erect a memorial in memory of that great patriot on the ground at Chowpaty, where he was cremated and also in view of the fact that a representative and influential Committee has been formed to approach Government for permission to utilize the said grounds for the purpose, the President of the Corporation be requested to urge on Government to kindly grant the said permission asked for by the Committee.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday next.

Mr. B. N. Meisheri has given notice to move in the Corporation:—

That the Corporation are of opinion that the Telephone service in this City should be municipalized and the Roads Committee be requested to submit to the Corporation a well thought-out scheme to give effect to the proposal.

That the Schools Committee be requested to rescind their resolution cancelling the leave of 21 days during the year which was granted to Female Teachers on the occasion of their monthly sickness and they be requested to restore the leave which was granted formerly.

FIFTY YEARS OF THEOSOPHY.

CONTRIBUTION TO WORLD PROGRESS

The Foundation Day of the Theosophical Society was celebrated in Bombay on Tuesday in Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, with Mr. F. J. Billia in the Chair.

Before commencing the proceedings of the evening Mr. Billia informed the audience that owing to the passing away of Brother Nityanand, a couple of days ago, it was proposed to do away with the music with which the proceeding would have normally commenced.

A resolution of deep condolence at the death of Brother Nityanand was passed all standing in solemn silence for a second.

DEATH-BLOW TO MATERIALISM.

Mr. Billia dwelt upon the principles for which the Theosophical Society stood. It was started for dealing a deathblow to rank materialism that was rampart some fifty years back. Theosophy has thrown a great deal of light on all the religions of the wohld. Theosophy was not a sect but an essence of all religions—a key to know to how to live a religious life. Another object of the Society was to work for spiritual brotherhood.

The Society was started by super human beings called masters who were still in touch with the Society and its doings.

The effects of the teachings of Theosophy were evident all over the world. In India in the matter of untouchability, Theosophy had done a great deal, not to speak of the splendid work of Gandhiji.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas at the outset apoligized for the delay and in the course of his speech said that Theosophy placed religion in a purer form than the confused chaotic form in which religion was found to whatever religion they belonged. Theosophy clarified all religions unified all Thesophy clarified all religions, unified all races, creeds and castes and as such has offered battle on one hand to orthodoxy and superstition and on the other hand to brutal materialism based on selfishness.

Continuing Mr. Jamnadas claimed that Theosophy had contributed greatly to the solution of sociological problems. In India in the confused state of Hindu Society it had taught its followers to put into practice the profound thuths in their daily dealings with fellow-beings. It had helped to solve the problem of capital and labour, not by asking the oppressed classes to pull down the upper classes but by infusing in the upper classes a spirit of service and sacrifice and in making them realise their responsibilities by the oppressed classes.

Dr. P. V. Shikare, Mr. Raichura and Seth Mavji Govindji also addressed the gathering.

"COMING MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The "Bombay Chronicle" for the 16th instant has published my name in the list of candidates for the next general Municipal Elections on behalf of the Municipal Nationalist Party. I have neither decided to stand for the election as a candidate nor have I joined the Municipal Nationalist Party.—Yours, etc.

N. M. JOSHI,

Servants of India Society's Home,
Sandhurst Road, Girgaum,
Bombay, Nov. 17.

Sir,—I was surprised to find a criticism in to-day's "Chronicle" regarding the candidature of Mr. N. M. Joshi on behalf of the Congress Nationalist Municipal Election Board. Please publish a correction to the effect that Mr. M. N. Joshi (and not N. M. Joshi) is the Nationalist candidate. His full name is Mr. Manilal N. Joshi.—Yours, etc.

R. D. KAPIL,
Assistant Secretary.
Congress Nationalist Municipal Election Board.

LUCKNOW RACES,

DISASTROUS DAY FOR FIRST FAVOURITES.

LUCKNOW, Nov. 17.

Keen sport was witnessed to-day the opening day of Lucknow autumn meeting. There was a big gathering of spectators and the weather fine. Big fields went to the post for every event except one and for the principal event of the day, the Grand Indian Military Steeplechase, as many as thirteen horses faced the starter. Orim, the topweight, opened favourite for this event and very nearly justified the confidence placed in him. He jumped the last two fences in front of others, but could not stay it out in the flat. His weight of 12 stone 10 lbs. told heavily and he had to yield to Knacky Fox to whom he had conceded 2 stone. In the other important event, the Stewards Cup, the prime favorite, Prince Waher, was altogether outplaced. Practically, it was a disastrous day to-day for all first favourites, not one of them coming home as winner.

PACKED COMMISSION.

MADRAS' PROTEST.

PARALLEL COMMISSION SUGGESTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 17.

The Currency Policy of the Government of India was strongly criticised by every speaker at the public meeting held yesterday here to protest against the constitution of the Currency Commission. Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar presided and among those who took part in the proceedings were Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar and Mr. S. Satyamurthi.

The following resolution was passed unanimously:—

THE RESOLUTION.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar moved that "this public meeting of the citizens of Madras—

(1) places on record its emphatic protest against the composition of the present Royal Commission on Indian Currency inasmuch as the interests of India are not adequately and effectively represented there on notwithstanding the undertaking given by the Finance Member of the Government of India in the Indian Legislative Assembly in that regard;

(2) and while wholeheartedly supporting the protest made in this behalf by the Indian Legislative Assembly on the 25th August last expresses its regret that no non-official Indian of Southern India has till now been given a place on any Financial Commission;

(3) and calls upon His Majesty's Government, in accordance with the suggestion made in the course of the debate on the motion for adjournment in the Indian Legislative Assembly on the 25th August last to forthwith appoint more Indian members to the said Royal Commission so as to secure effective and adequate representation of Indian interests thereon and inspire public confidence."

Mr. S. Satyamurthi suggested the appointment of a parallel Commission by the joint efforts of all the parties and peoples of India to show to the world at large their capacity for Self-Government.

TORY ASSAULT ON LIBERTY.

BRITISH LABOUR'S CONDEMNATION.

The Executive Committee of the Labour Party, meeting in London in mail week, passed the following resolution:—

"The Executive Committee of the Labour Party notes with interest the new-found zeal of the Conservative Government to root-out sedition from the State; and, remembering their previous endeavours to foment civil war in Ireland and mutiny among the forces of the Crown, congratulates the various members of the Cabinet upon their conversion to law-abiding convictions.

"While strictly abstaining from expressing any opinion upon the prosecutions at present proceeding in the courts, the Executive Committee urges the Trade Union and Socialist Movements to defend jealously the hard-won, historical liberty of the British people to know, to utter, and to argue freely according to conscience, and so to promote our party activities and to seek to educate the nation in those Socialist and democratic principles upon which our successes have been founded in the past and by which alone a stable Socialist Commonwealth can be brought into being."

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 17.

In the share market jutes opened firmer this morning and better feeling prevailed throughout session on some buying enquiry which helped to appreciate values in majority of instances. Bulk of trade was however centred on speculative issues where in fairly large turn over was concluded. Close was steady. In coals in most cases sellers were in majority with little support forthcoming, Aldih being exception. Cottons were steady without much business. Bengal Nagpores were unobtainable at anywhere near last quotation rates. In teas further buoyancy characterised state of market and better prices were realised. Choonabutti were marked up 125 points. In miscellaneous nothing of importance was disclosed in this section. Government securities were firm on good demand. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—5 per cent loan 1945-55 99/15, 6 per cent U.P. Bonds 1926-41 105.

Banks:—Imperial Bank 370.

Railways:—Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ord. 172, Dehri Rohtas Light 13/12, Hardwar Dehra Branch 101, Howrah Sheakhala Light 107.

Cottons:—Dunbar 178, Kesoram 3/14.

Jutes:—Alliance 538/8, Anglo-India 397, Barnagore 159, Budge Budge 420, Cheviot 237, Clive 35/8, Dalhousie 365, Fort William 333, Howrah 35/10, Hukumchand ord 10/8, Kamarhatty 566, Kelvin 779, Kinnison 951, Lansdowne 261, National 28/4, Northbrook 51/2, Presidency 7/5, Reliance 60, Standard 427, Waverley 7/2.

Coals:—Aldih 39/8, Burrakur 22/4, Samla and Kendra 3/4, Standard 51, Talcher 4/8, Indian Iron and Steel 15, Kumardhubi Engineering 1/4, Himalaya Insurance 1/2.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Finance and Mining 5/5, B. I. Corporation ord 4/8, Madan Theatres 2/9, Spences Hotel 9, British Burma Petroleum 5/6, Burmah Oil 73/8, Mathurapore Zemindary 1/5.

Tea Companies:—Amluckie 150, Bateili 6/8, Betjan 35/8, Bishnauth 36/8, Bormanjan 11/8, Central Cachar 91, Choonabutti 675, Dimakusi 18/12, Eastern Cachar 15/4, East India 27, Grob 32/12, Hattikhira 28/12, Hassimara 42/4, Jutlibari 19/12.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer was one shilling six and five thirty-seconds pence and Demand Bills were one shilling six and three six-teenths pence.

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8. Loves of the Harem, 4 vols.	3	0
9. Margaret, 4 vols.	3	0
10. The Massacre of Glencoe, 4 vols.	3	0
11. The Virgin's Kiss, 4 vols.	3	0
12. Canonbury House, 3 vols.	2	4
13. Mysteries of Old London, 3 vols.	2	4
14. Pope Joan, 3 vols.	1	12
15. Soldier's Wife, 2 vols.	1	8
16. May Middleton, 2 vols.	1	8
17. Faust 2 vols.	1	8
18. Robert Macaire, 2 vols.	1	4
19. Mary Stuart, 2 vols.	1	4
20. Seamstress	1	0
21. Grace Darling	0	12
22. Leila in 2 vols	1	8
23. Young Fisherman	0	10
24. Stories Told by A Gendarme	0	12
25. Mysteries of Paris by Eugene Sue	1	0

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FIFTY YEARS OF THEOSOPAY.

(BY C. JINARAJADASA).

Vice-President of the Theosophical Society.

Fifty years ago the Theosophical Society began its work. Is the world any better for the work of Theosophists during those years? I think that, without their persistent work, the world would not be where it is to-day. I shall describe certain changes in the last fifty years; I do not claim that they are all due to the work solely of Theosophists, but I do claim that Theosophists have had a great share in making those changes, and in some have led the way.

1. Fifty years ago, Christian peoples divided the world into Christian and heathen, with the assumption that no spiritual truth or culture of value was to be found outside the Christian tradition. To-day, cultured men and women in the West know the value to the world of that other half of humanity called the East.

2. Fifty years ago, almost all without exception, who were of the white races, believed that the dark races were inferior races, because they are less advanced in material development. This belief is not so universal now, and there is a more true standard of national and racial worth. Race prejudice, though strong still, is now recognised as a blot on the highest culture.

3. Fifty years ago, science had an aggressive attitude to religion, and every young professor ridiculed religion as a relic of superstition. Now, all the great scientists regard religion as outside their field of investigation, and hold that a scientist's opinion on religion has no more value than a priest's opinion on science. Men can now believe with their intuitions, without being forced by science to consider themselves fools.

4. Fifty years ago, science was perfectly positive that there is no soul, and that mind is the result of the chemical changes in the brain. "No phosphorus, no thought" summed up the dictum of science. To-day, this crude materialism is almost extinct.

5. Fifty years ago, science was positive that man ended at death. Science, as science, has nothing now to say on this matter. The result of the changed attitude is that men's minds are more free, and they are looking for facts concerning man's psychical nature, his hidden faculties, and the super-physical possibilities of consciousness.

6. Fifty years ago, Brotherhood was little more than a sentiment. To-day it is one of the most powerful ideals. Men delight to meet in international conferences, because now they are trained to discover the hidden forces which are in Brotherhood for the helping of the individual and the community.

7. Fifty years ago, those who wanted more than external religion did not know how they could reach the sources of spiritual life, apart from churches or creeds. Now those who seek know there is an inner life, and how to evoke it within themselves by meditation, and by communion with the Masters of the Wisdom.

8. Fifty years ago, the gulf which divided class and class, and caste and caste, was greater than to-day. Part of the change is due to economic changes, but part also due to a powerful modifying influence which has steadily emanated from the recognition that, in all men, irrespective of race, creed, sex, caste or colour, there is a hidden Divine Nature.

9. Fifty years ago, men thought of God only as existing without them an external Judge, between whom and them there is an unbridgeable gulf. To-day men know also of the God within, the Immanent Godhead in the inmost heart of man.

10. Fifty years ago, education knew of the child as only a *tabula rasa*, a blank sheet of paper, on which the State was to write a character. Now educators know that a child has an innate character, and that the role of the teacher is not to give the child what he has not, but rather to call out what he brings with him at his birth.

11. Fifty years ago, men thought largely in terms of nationality. Now the tendency is to an Internationalism in thought and sympathy.

12. Fifty years ago, a man of culture could not help living in compartments. What his religion told him was incompatible with his science; and his artistic sensibilities could not be correlated either to his science or religion. To-day, such men as so desire can "stand in the centre." An intellectual synthesis is now possible, because there is a larger frame work for the understanding. Men can truly be philosophers now, delighting in the inter-relation of science and religion, art and ethics, with full play for the highest faculties of the imagination.

These are a few among the great changes which the world has seen in the last fifty years. I hold that the 109,650 Theosophists, who have joined the Theosophical Society since its commencement till the end of 1924, have had a great deal to do with bringing about these changes. The Society fifty years ago set out to help men towards Brotherhood and Wisdom and the God within. Already the record of its work is splendid beyond words.

What further has Theosophy to accomplish? First, to develop further still, till they become dominant, the ideas of Brotherhood and Internationalism. Then to bring into the domain of practical philosophy the great departments of politics and art. Politics must be shown in its true spiritual aspect, and art as a lofty expression of the inmost meaning of life. Side by side with these lines of development, men must be shown that all their activities, religious, educational, artistic, as also commercial, are all parts of a Divine Plan of Evolution. When the rich and the poor, the cultured and the ignorant, the priest and the scientist, the artist, and the business man, all feel that there is something vital which each can give to the Perfection of Humanity, then Theosophy will be understood in its true significance. For it is the mission of Theosophy to proclaim not only the God without, but also the God within, and to reveal that man and God, animate and inanimate, the visible and the invisible, are component parts of one splendid Whole, which is that Mystery which ever fascinates but which ever withholds its final secret.

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THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

JUBILEE CONVENTION.

The officers of the Theosophical Society at Adyar, Madras, are feverishly busy making arrangements to house 2,000 delegates who are coming to the Fiftieth Anniversary of the founding of the Society. The Society was founded in 1875 by Madame H. P. Blavatsky and Colonel H. S. Olcott. Dr. Annie Besant became its President in 1907, and after two periods of seven years, was re-elected for a third period of seven years in 1921. The estate of the Society at Adyar consists of 262 acres and comprises many buildings. Preparations are being made to house during the time of the Convention about 1,500 delegates from India, and about 400 overseas delegates. Delegates are coming from 33 countries of the world, the largest number being from Australia and New Zealand, which send 71 delegates. Argentine, Uruguay, China, Java, Iceland, Finland, Yugo-Slovia, Rumania, as well as all the larger countries of Europe are sending delegates. Holland sends 23 delegates, and the United States of America 36. As no lecture hall in the Society's estate will contain the large numbers of delegates and visitors at lectures, special arrangements have been made to deliver the lectures in the open air under a Banyan Tree, with Western Electric Co.'s amplifiers to send the voice of the speaker out to a large area. The use of amplifiers in open air addresses will be tested for the first time in India at this Convention. Dr. Annie Besant, who has been in England in connection with the Commonwealth of India Bill, arrives in Colombo on the 21st of this month, and in Adyar on the 23rd.

SANITATION ROUND.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, a Sanitation Round, was arranged in C. and D. Wards of the city on Sunday the 15th instant. The party started from the League's Head Office at 8.45 a.m. and visited the following places. (1) Khetwadi 5th Lane, Haji Ismail Haji Ahmed Buffalo Stables. The place is filthy and heaps of kachra lying here and there for a number of days were noticed. Bad smell due to carelessness and negligence of the stable keeper were noticed. The drain seemed to be chocked up in several places. (2) Haridas Premji's Wadi. Heaps of rubbish etc lying for several days. It is the duty of the Municipality to get it cleaned. (3) Haridas Pramji's chawl No. 2. Ground floor of the chawl is converted into cattle stables. White washing and sundry repairs are necessary. The first floor of the building is used as a dwelling place. The Municipal officer remarked that it is prohibited by the Municipal law to allow cattle to remain in dwelling premises. The party dispersed at about 10 a.m.

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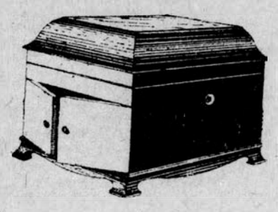

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ACHES AND PAINS

FAMINE IN ORISSA.

Mr. Mohanlal wires from Puri under date November 16th:—

I reached here yesterday to organise famine relief on behalf of the Tilak School of Politics, under the guidance of Lala Lajpat Rai. Accompanied by Mr. Banamalidas, Chairman, Puri District Board, I visited the flooded tract situated near Puri. The whole cultivable area comprising 25 square miles is under water and the villages are looking like small islands. Five times the people attempted to sow paddy, but each time the tender crop had been swept away by flood. The loss of cattle has also been enormous. In the tract I visited the estimated mortality is 5,000 head. Heaps of animal bones are lying on the roadside. Agricultural capital of the poor ryot including houses and cattle almost destroyed. The whole tract is giving a ghastly appearance. The situation is critical. Human and cattle relief is urgently needed. Money should be sent to Lalaji at Lahore.

MUSLIMS & COUNCIL OF STATE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is not honest journalism to praise a man to the highest sky when in fact he has done little or nothing for the country to earn that reputation. The article which has recently appeared in a Bombay paper in which Mr. Ibrahim Haroon Jafar is described as a probable winner and a worthy representative of the Bombay Mussalmans in the Council of State, is one of which writers of the Hystericus School of thought alone can feel proud. If Mr. Ibrahim has done anything worthy of notice in the Council of State, it is time that his admirers narrated it for the benefit of voters who do not know his works.

His Educational Conference which for the last few years is being held regularly every year, ends as it always does in an 'At-Home" to H. E. the Governor who is praised in terms of extreme flattery. These are Mr. Ibrahim's works.

My object in writing these lines is to request the voters to make a judicious use of their votes and to send a Nationalist to fight out India's battles in the Upper Chamber—Yours, etc.

PICKLE-POT.

RAILWAY FARE TO CAWNPORE.

EXCESSIVE & ANAMALOUS.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

The Cawnpore Congress session is fast approaching; and many delegates and visitors might be consulting their pockets in these hard times. May I draw the attention of the G.I.P. Railway Advisory Committee of which Messrs. Jayakar and Sethna are members and also of the Passengers' Relief Association to the excessive and anamalous third class fare to Cawnpore? The Bombay Delhi fare is Rs. 15 to 17, wehreas for a shorter run to Cawnpore, the fare is about Rs. 25! The fare to Jhansi is about Rs. 22 but that to Agri, which is beyond Jhansi, is about Rs. 14!! There are third class passengers, who take train to Agra, and from there change for Cawnpore, and thus effect a saving of Rs. 8 for the single journey. Fare from Bombay to Agra by G.I.P. is about Rs. 14 and that from Agra to Cawnpore is about Rs. 3 of course, this route takes a little longer time, as there is not always a connecting train ready from Agra to Cawnpore, But, why cannot the G.I.P. Railway charge a fair fare for Cawnpore? If Bombay Delhi fare is Rs. 17, Bombay Cawnpore fare should not exceed that amount, as Cawnpore run shorter than Bombay Delhi run. Will Messrs. Jayakar Sethna and Nensey move to the matter in time? Let us see.

ILLNESS OF ACCUSED IN KAKORI DACOITY CASE.

(From our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 16.

Mr. Jogt: Shanker Dikhit an accused in the Kakori Dacoity Case has an attack of broncho-pneumonia. His condition has grown very serious. Dr. Kishan Lal Nehru, Swarajist, M.L.A.., saw him as his medical adviser in jail. The Superintendent of the Jail and Dr. Nehru after consultation were of opinion that he should be removed to the King George's Hospital He was brought to the hospital in a motor-lorry under police escort at 12 noon yesterday. His brother Mr. Kirpa Shanker Dikshit has been allowed to attend on him. His condition continues to be same though the temperature is going down. This morning it was 102 degrees. Police guard has been posted near his bed to watch him.

"STATUE OF SUNKERSETH."

To The "Editor of The Chronicle"

Sir,—I regret to read the explanation given by Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee after visiting the burning-ground. It appears that he has tried to emphasise in his letter "but I feel that the present site in the middle of the short passage in view of the great use it is put to is the place where the statue should not be" The said statue has been erected by the Hindu community in general in the middle of the passage with due respect to the dead. We are all aware that the said plot originally belonged to the said Sunkerseth who had generously given it for the free use of the Hindu community to be used as a burning ghat. The then existing committee had wisely chosen the middle site of the passage for the statue and it is at present seen by the young and the old who visit the place.

With reference to the penultimate para of Mr. Tairsee's letter in your issue of the 10th instant he has sufficiently endeavoured to throw the blame on the decendants of Seth Sunkersett and secondly on the President who, I believe, is the grandson of the late Sheth Sunkersett. I submit that the negligence is not only on the part of the grandson but the Managing Committee is also responsible for not having paid proper attention to the same. Mr. Tairsee has failed to give any substantial reasons for his suggestions nor has he shown any good cause in the interest of the removal of the said statue.

Will Mr. Tairsee or any of the members of the Managing Committee assure the Hindu community with proofs and reasons that the removal of the statue from the present site is necessary. Such instances are frequently found in Bombay, for instance, I may mention that "Dr. Blaney's Statue" was removed by the authorities from time to time on flimsy pretexts and lastly the said authorities were good enough to replace "Dr. Blaney's Statue" in Bhatia Baug near its original site, after a great deal of controversy. I may also mention that the Managing Committee of the Hindu cemetry had decided in one of their meetings to demolish two substantial sheds out of three built by three Hindus belonging to Telugu community in the said burning-ground for the use of the Hindus so generously for many years ago but we regret to see that the said two sheds were demolished challanging the main desire of those worthy souls.

It is highly desirable that these unusual practices must be stopped. The original site is the proper site for the new statue and if placed there it will avoid all trouble and leave no room for any one to complain.—Yours, etc.

HINDU.

The Gordian Knot of Tropical Debility.

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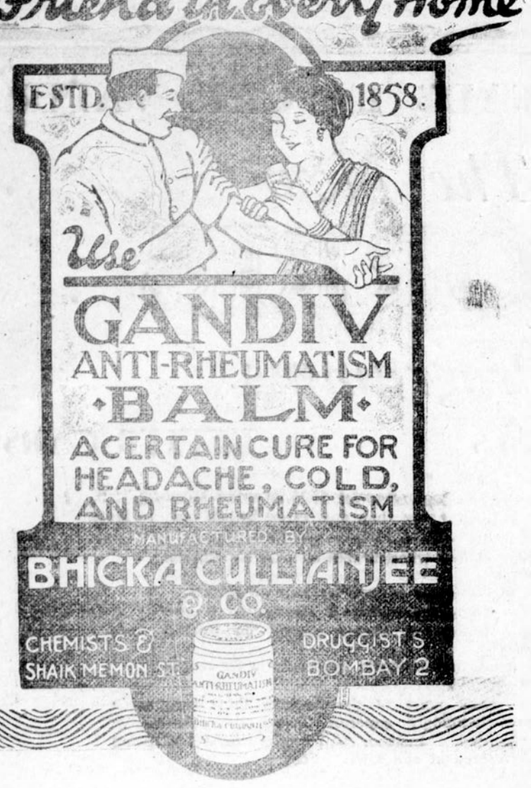

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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Pandit Motilal Nehru has started a game of bluff; he talks of starting civil disobedience in the country. Mr. Gandhi has not commented on Motilal's speech, but only a few days before the speech was delivered in Bombay, Gandhiji definitely stated that not only was the country not ripe for civil disobedience *now*, but that there was no likelihood of its being ready for it at all so far as he could see.

It would be interesting and instructive to recall Mr. Gandhi's words about civil disobedience written in February, 1922, after Chauri Chaura: "God has", he then wrote, "been abundantly kind to me. He has warned me for the third time that there is not as yet in India that truthful and non-violent atmosphere which, and which alone, can justify mass disobedience, which can be described at all as 'civil', which means gentle, truthful, humble, knowing, wilful yet loving, never criminal and hateful." "In civil disobedience", he said in another place, "there should be no excitement, civil disobedience is a preparation for mute suffering." Read Panditji's Bombay speeches in the light of these remarks, and who will say that, leaving aside the masses, Pandit Motilal is himself qualified according to Gandhiji's standard, to start individual disobedience and be at the head of a movement for mass disobedience.

And, therefore, it will be a pertinent question to ask what Mr. Gandhi has to say in criticism of the Pandit's tall and meaningless talk of launching civil disobedience. Mr. Gandhi wrote in 1922: "I am in the unhappy position of a surgeon proved skill-less to deal with an admittedly dangerous case. 'I must either abdicate' or acquire greater skill." For some time past, Mr. Gandhi's best friends have been whispering from the house-tops that he is giving up politics altogether, and it is a fact that he has abdicated, but I ask is it the 'maya' of power and glory that once was his in abundance, that makes this abdication not complete but half-hearted. On the one hand, he frankly admits that he is not in touch with the present-day events; on the other hand, he finds no difficulty in handing over his political power of attorney to the Pandit. If he "abdicates", if he retires from politics, where is the necessity of a political power of attorney at all? Is this attitude fair to the country? And now that Mr. Jayakar and Mr. Kelkar have shown great moral courage (rare indeed in these days of political bluff and cheap popularity) in refusing to be brow-beaten by the Pandit, will Mr. Gandhi still maintain his silence and thus indirectly continue to give his moral support to the Pandit, in spite of the fact that on the most important question of civil disobedience, the latter openly defies Mr. Gandhi? His mind was blank, he confessed a fortnight ago, and added that the Congress policy would be framed by Pandit Nehru and Mrs. Naidu; that, again, is interesting: Mrs. Naidu's efforts have been directed all his time in bringing about unity amongst the various political parties in the country; she cannot fail to see that the Pandit's threat of civil disobedience and his unjustifiable and uncalled-for, insulting tirade against the Liberals, the Independents and the Besantines would destroy all her cherished hopes of having a united Congress at Cawnpore. Will she also keep quiet and bide her time, how can she?

There is not the slightest doubt that Pandit Motilal does not carry the country with him, for the country is sick of tall talk, vague promises and impotent threats. Five good years have been wasted, and opportunity after opportunity has been thrown away. Is it therefore enough merely to criticise Pandit Motilal and say that he is wrong? Mr. Kelkar and Mr. Jayakar have, as I have said, shown great moral courage: and it is most essential that they should be backed up by all who believe in the peaceful progress of the country to responsible self-government. It is the duty of all fair-minded and patriotic constitutionalists to unite together and have one common, constructive, political, go-ahead against Pandit Motilal Nehru's negative programme of obstruction and civil disobedience. The country's need is great. Important problems need immediate solution. Things are going from bad to worse, because the leaders cannot get on with one another. The Government knows this and is taking advantage of the unfortunate conditions brought about by the mad policy and the consequent inevitable failure of non-co-operation: the Government is not playing the game.

Happily, there is already the Commonwealth of India Bill, which satisfies or ought to satisfy the most ardent patriot, who wishes to maintain the British connection, and if only our leaders would rise superior—as they ought to—to their personal likes and dislikes, there would be no difficulty, surely, in having a strong and powerful combination against Pandit Motilal's campaign of civil disobedience. The Indian Press has welcomed and supported the Bill—the task of making it the one big demand of the whole country is easy if the leaders really mean business and are in earnest about getting Swaraj at the earliest possible moment. For their own sake, and what really does matter, for the country's sake, I hope, they are.—Yours, etc.,

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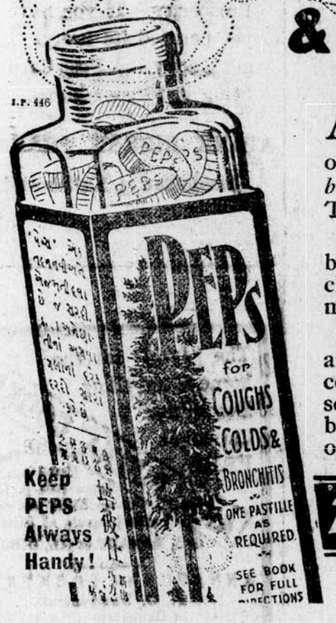

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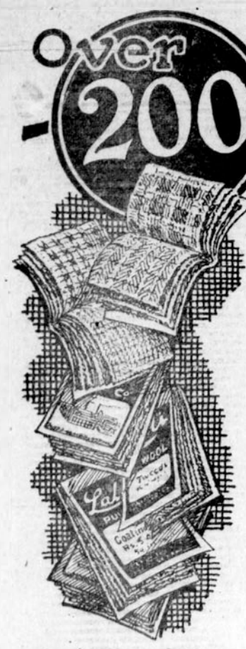

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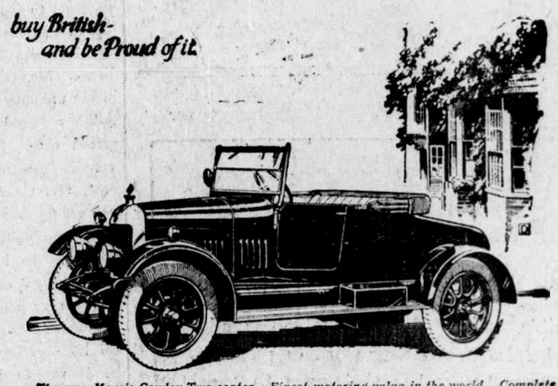

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